name."—Dining in England with the Duke of Richmond, the French envoy there, La Boine, who was at table, and was ill qualified for his ſituation, contended that England was not larger than the province of Guienne. I oppoſed the envoy. In the evening, the Queen ſaid to me, "I am informed, Sir, that you undertook our defence againſt M. de la Boine." "Madam," I replied, "I cannot perſuade myſelf that a country over which you reign, is not a great kingdom."

I have had the double misfortune—to write books, and to be aſhamed of them.

I never wiſhed to increaſe my wealth by the favors of the court; but, content to improve my lands, have held my fortune dependent only on providence. N———, having certain purpoſes to anſwer, intimated, that a penſion would be granted me. I replied, "Having never degraded myſelf by conceſſions to the court, I have no need to ſeek conſolation in its favours."

If I may predict the fortune of the *Spirit of Laws*, it will be more praiſed than read. Such works afford ſatisfaction, but are never reſorted to for amuſement. I conceived the deſign of making part of that book more elaborate and profound, but the ſtate of my eyes would not permit me to purſue the neceſſary ſtudies.

If I knew of any enterprize that would do myſelf a ſervice at the expence of my family, I would reject it; if it were one that would advance the fortune of my houſe to the injury of my country, I would endeavour to forget it; if it were ſomething that would be uſeful to my country, inconſiſtent with the intereſts of Europe or the human race, I ſhould regard the proſecution of it as a crime.

My ambition is—to be ſimple in my manners; to receive as few favours as poſſible; and to grant as many as poſſible.

I am going to do a very fooliſh thing—it is to make a table of my genealogy.

ANECDOTES OF FENELON.

Fenelon,

Author of Telemachus, was appointed Chief of the Miſſionaries to convert the Proteſtants of Santonge, by Louis the Fourteenth, who inſiſted that he ſhould be accompanied by a regiment of Guards. "The Miniſters of religion, Sire," ſaid he to that Prince, "are the Evangeliſts of peace; and this military appearance would frighten every body, but would perſuade no one. It was by the force of their morals that the Apoſtles converted mankind; permit us, then, Sir, from their example, to borrow no other methods." "But, alas, Sir," replied the monarch, "have you nothing to fear from the fanaticiſm of thoſe heretics? Know you not the fury that animates them againſt our prieſts, and the number they have aſſaſſinated?" "I am no ſtranger to it; but a prieſt has not to let fears like thoſe enter into his calculation; and I take the liberty of mentioning again to you, Sire, that if we would draw to us our diffident brethren, we muſt go to them like true Apoſtles. For my own part, I had rather become their victim, than ſee one of their Miniſters expoſed to the vexations, the inſult, and the almoſt neceſſary violences of our military men."

As Fenelon was walking near his cathedral with ſome of his Canons, a poor old woman came up to him with ſixpence in her hand, and ſaid, "My Lord, I am afraid I dare not venture to aſk you, but I have a great deal of confidence in your prayers, and I ſhould wiſh you would ſay a maſs for my ſoul." "Come, good woman, give me your money," ſays the pious

and

and ſimple Archbiſhop: "I will ſay a maſs for you: your alms will be agreeable to Heaven." Then, turning to his Clergy, he ſaid, "How careful we ſhould always be for the honour of our profeſſion!"

In the hard winter of 1709 he had ten thouſand pounds worth of wheat in his magazines. He diſtributed them to the ſoldiers, who often wanted bread, and would receive no money for them. "His Majeſty," ſays he, "owes me nothing; and, in the calamities that now oppreſs the people, I ought, as a Frenchman and a Biſhop, to reſtore to the State what I have received from it." Louis the Fourteenth, at the latter part of his life, became reconciled to Fenelon's conduct; and, when he had found every one had deceived or miſled him, ſaid, on hearing of his death, "Alas! he fails us when we have the moſt occaſion for him."

Fenelon uſed to tell this ſtory of himſelf:—That, being a very young Abbe, he was at the Chapel Royal of Verſailles one evening, when he fell faſt aſleep during the Sermon. The Preacher cried out from the pulpit, "Beadle, go and wake that Abbe who ſnores ſo loud, and is, perhaps, at chapel this evening merely to pleaſe the King."

Not long before he died, Fenelon aſcended the pulpit of his Cathedral, and excommunicated in perſon his books that the Pope had laid under an interdict; and he placed on the altar-piece a piece of ſacred plate, on which were emboſſed ſome books (with the titles of his ſuppoſed heretical ones) ſtruck with the fire of Heaven.

The mauſoleum that was erected to Fenelon in the Cathedral of Cambrai, was no more reſpected by the Vandals than the ſanctuary itſelf. The epitaph was long and dull. D'Alembert propoſed the following one:

Under this ſtone
Repoſe the remains of Fenelon.
Paſſenger, take care not to efface this epitaph by thy tears, that all the World may read it and weep for the death of the ſubject of it, like yourſelf.

DIALOGUES OF THE LIVING.

Duelling.

By Dr. Brown, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Eugenio and Philemon.

P. IT much ſurpriſed me to hear, Eugenio, that you a religious man, and a firm believer, had lately been on the point of fighting a duel, and even ſeemed to court it.

E. I own myſelf wrong, Philemon, and will neither juſtify it, nor endeavour to palliate it by the excuſe of paſſion: yet give me leave to ſay that I do not think that ſubject is ever fairly handled, nor the arguments for duelling allowed their full weight.

P. Why, have you any doubt that duelling is indefenſible?

E. Not the leaſt; all I meant to ſay is, that its condemners, before they confute its ſupporters, ſhould maturely conſider all the latter have to ſay.

P. Surely, they are ſatisfactorily and perpetually confuted in the pulpit, and by the clergy every day.

E. As to the clergy, permit me to ſay, they have often appeared to me its beſt defenders.

P. That is a paradox indeed! How ſo?

E. By ſpeaking in converſation with as much contempt and reprobation of men who do not wiſh, or decline to fight duels, as any other men do, but with infinitely more force, on account of their order, ſo that the clergy, like the ladies, while ſpeaking in formal language they abuſe duelling, give by theſe bye hints the ſtrongeſt inducements to it. I have heard a clergyman after deſcending from the pulpit, where he had preached againſt this

practice,

practice, talk with contempt of a man for not fighting.

P. Believe me, Eugenio, you ſee that matter in a falſe light. The clergy, like all other perſons, deſpiſe cowardice, and while they think that ſuch conduct proceeds merely from timidity, juſtly deride it; but if they thought it proceeded from conſcience they would not call it cowardice. I dare ſay, in the inſtances to which you allude, there could be no reaſon to think that this averſion to combat proceeded from conſcience.

E. Upon reflexion I believe you are right, and acquit them, except of want of caution and diſcrimination. I did know a young and very ſpirited man, who declared very early in life that he would never fight a duel, and was honoured for it. I wiſh I had done the ſame, but then I wiſh I could have been lucky enough to ſignalize myſelf in the cauſe of my country, or to prove my courage in ſome other really juſtifiable way; but I am loſing ſight of my original intention.

P. Proceed then to ſay what can be plauſibly urged in defence of this horrid cuſtom.

E. I decline the common-place topic of the difficulty of warring with general opinion. I reduced the arguments for it to two, ſelf-defence and the ſupport of rectitude.

P. I ſhall be glad to hear how you make them out. How are you driven to ſelf-defence when you have the laws to defend you?

E. A bully or a bravo may do me irreparable injury, where the laws cannot help me. Suppoſe him my rival in a liberal profeſſion, where my income depends upon popular opinion. Suppoſe him determined to ſilence or expoſe me to the public eye, and by thus reducing me to contempt to deprive me of my income, and my wife and family of ſubſiſtence. You will not deny that ſuch things are poſſible, and that a man who would bear inſults tamely, would not, for inſtance, at the bar, get buſineſs. Does he not attack me in the eye of common ſenſe, at the point of the ſword, as much as the robber who aſſails me on the highway; nay more, for the robber would take but a few guineas, but this man reduces me to beggary, and my ſtarving infants upbraid my dereliction. How could an indictment for a challenge remedy theſe evils? Surely there may be an implied ſelf-defence as ſtrong as a literal one.

P. What a ſtring of ſophiſms does the man impoſe upon himſelf, who argues according to his wiſhes; you have formerly wiſhed to convince yourſelf, that duelling was compatible with religion, and were willingly deceived. Not to dwell on the greater probability, that by fighting and loſing your life, you may inſtantly reduce your family to that diſtreſs you ſo much ſeem to dread; let me obſerve, that you have been perpetually begging the queſtion; you have not ſhewn that the decay of buſineſs is a neceſſary conſequence of the decline of the challenge, and that clients will be ſo abſurd as not to apply for aid to the man who has ſuperior knowledge of the laws, becauſe he does not make a trade of fighting; their own intereſt will carry them to the beſt ſhop, though it were kept by a Quaker. Show me an inſtance of a man of virtue, religion, real honour, and knowledge, ruined becauſe he would not fight a duel; let the experiment be tried, if it has not been; but ſuppoſe me miſtaken, is this an argument for you, Eugenio? I will diſobey God and fly in the face of heaven for my own intereſt! Is that the genius of the Chriſtian religion? 'Take up your croſs, and follow him,' and do not deceive yourſelf with the idea that you may diſobey religion when it counteracts intereſt; as well might you argue that you had a right to ſteal, becauſe your family was in danger of ſtarving; or if ſome writers on law

have

have juſtified that, to murder the man to whom you are next heir. But be convinced, there is no neceſſity of making ſo hard a ſtruggle, nor is their any real danger of your being prejudiced, even in this life. Heaven will, very probably, reward you even here; for I am convinced that even worldly proſperity is made by heaven to follow religious conduct in this life, much more than either the railers againſt, or defenders of Providence ſeem willing to allow.

E. Well, I will ſay, in college language; *concedatur*. But what would you ſay, if an actual attack was made on your perſon? Men have been often kicked and beaten.

P. Then ſelf-defence would come in. I would go armed and repel the aſſailant.

E. Allow me to be ſometimes right: that would not do; I aſſure you the caſe has happened, the aſſailant was killed. It was proved that the ſelf-defender had never been known to go armed until a fortnight before. Malicious intention was from thence argued; he had been attacked only by the fiſt, but by a very ſtrong man, and he a very weak one; he had powerful enemies, falſe evidence was given of his making the firſt aſſault, and he very narrowly eſcaped being hanged.

P. You put a caſe that is very ſpecial, too much ſo to draw general concluſions from. Every man does not encounter powerful enemies and falſe evidence; but what have all theſe things, for inſtance, to do with your caſe? *You* were in a public aſſembly, in no danger of perſonal violence, and as to defence of income, ſurely you were in more danger of loſing the beſt and ſureſt part of your livelihood, if ever you did fight, and yet you quarrelled with a very good-natured man to whom you wiſhed well.

E. There I recur to the poſition of its being in defence of rectitude.

P. Pray tell me how?

E. I had conceived at the time that a ſyſtem ſeemed to be formed to bear down liberty of ſpeech, and prevent by intimidation right from being ſupported. It appeared to me at the time, that ſo far from a breach of religious duty, I was fulfilling a moral obligation, in endeavouring to do juſtice to my country (which cannot be done without liberty of ſpeech) even at the defence of my life, and that I had a right to lay down my life in ſuch a cauſe as much as in the field. I do not ſay I was right, or that I might not be miſtaken as to ſuch an intention; in this particular gentleman, I am ſure I was. Caſes are poſſible; ſuppoſe a man were to threaten the defenders of the Chriſtian religion, or to endeavour to prevent their ſpeaking its truths by the ſword, might they not repel ſuch violence?

P. Your laſt inſtance is really too ludicrous: that a man ſhould think himſelf juſtified in defending the Chriſtian religion by a direct breach of it, you cannot ſeriouſly maintain, and ſee whether this does not illuſtrate the former. Heaven intended that you ſhould ſupport the rights of your country, but not by a breach of God's laws; there is no ſuch demand upon you; a firm and ſteady, but cool and deliberate manner of delivering your ſentiments, if they contain any real weight, will always enſure reſpect and attention, and it is always free for you, if you have ability ſufficient, to encounter invective by argument, and if you have dignity of character, to oppoſe to unprovoked attack the feelings of all the rational and reſpected part of mankind.

E. Well, I am ſure you are right, but you will own the taſk is a very difficult and delicate one.

P. I will own it, but that is no excuſe for a breach of duty.

MR

MR PARKE'S TRAVELS.

We have ſelected the following Articles from the Travels of Mr Mungo Parke, into the Interior of Africa, which he undertook under the auſpices of the African Aſſociation. They will afford conſiderable Information and Amuſement to our Readers, as they regard a Part of the World, of which at preſent we know but little, and they are recommended by a Simplicity of Narrative which forces Conviction.

Mr Park having returned from a voyage to the Eaſt Indies in 1793, and hearing that the Society, aſſociated for proſecuting diſcoveries in the interior of Africa, were deſirous of engaging a perſon to explore that continent by the way of Gambia, he offered his ſervice, and was accepted.

His inſtructions were plain and conciſe: "I was directed," ſays he, on my arrival in Africa, to paſs on to the river Niger either by the way of Bambouk, or by ſuch other route as ſhould be found moſt convenient. That I ſhould aſcertain the courſe, and if poſſible, the riſe and termination of the river. That I ſhould uſe my utmoſt exertions to viſit the principal towns or cities in its neighbourhood, particularly Tombuctoo and Houſſa; and that I ſhould be afterwards at liberty to return to Europe, either by the way of Gambia, or by ſuch other route, as under all the then exiſting circumſtances of my ſituation and proſpects ſhould appear to me to be moſt adviſeable."

He accordingly ſailed from Portſmouth the 22d of May 1795. On the 4th of June ſaw the mountains over Mogadore on the coaſt of Africa, and on the 21ſt of the ſame month anchored at Jelliſree on the northern bank of the river Gambia. On the 23d he departed from Jelliſree and proceeded to Ventain, which he left the 26th, and in ſix days reached Jonkakonda, where advice was ſent to Dr Laidley, to whom he had letters of credit, of his arrival. That gentleman haſtened to him the following morning, and invited him to his houſe at Piſania, where he arrived the next day.

"Being now," ſays he, "ſettled ſome time at my eaſe, my firſt object was to learn the Mandingo tongue, being the language in almoſt general uſe throughout this part of Africa; and without which I was fully convinced that I never could acquire an extenſive knowledge of the country or its inhabitants. In this purſuit I was greatly aſſiſted by Dr Laidley, who by a long reſidence in the country, and conſtant reſidence with the natives, had made himſelf completely maſter of it. Next to the language my great object was to collect information concerning the countries I intended to viſit. On this occaſion I was referred to certain traders called Slattees. Theſe are free black merchants, of great conſideration in this part of Africa, who come down from the interior countries chiefly with enſlaved Negroes for ſale; but I ſoon diſcovered that very little dependence could be placed on the accounts which they gave; for they contradicted each other in the moſt important particulars, and all of them ſeemed extremely unwilling that I ſhould proſecute my journey.

On the 2d of December 1795 he departed from the houſe of Dr Laidley in order to purſue his journey, taking with him a negro ſervant who ſpoke both the Engliſh and Mandingo tongues, named Johnſon, a native of Africa, who in his youth had been conveyed to Jamaica as a ſlave, had been made free and taken to England by his maſter, where he had reſided many years, and at length found his way back to his native country. He was alſo provided with a negro boy named *Demba*, who was promiſed his freedom on his return if he behaved well. He had alſo a horſe, and was

accompanied by a freeman named Madiboo, who was travelling to the kingdom of Bambarra, and two Slatees or ſlave merchants of the Serawoolli nation, who offered their ſervices as far as they were reſpectively to proceed, as did a negro named Tami returning to his native country.

On December 5th he reached Medina, the capital of the King of Woolli's dominions, where he was received with great hoſpitality and kindneſs.

Interview with the King of Woolli.

Medina, the capital of the kingdom, at which I was now arrived, is a place of conſiderable extent; and may contain from eight hundred to one thouſand houſes. It is fortified in the common African manner, by a ſurrounding high wall built of clay, and an outward fence of pointed ſtakes and prickly buſhes: but the walls are neglected, and the outward fence has ſuffered conſiderably from the active hands of buſy houſewives, who pluck up the ſtakes for firewood. I obtained a lodging at one of the king's near relations, who apprized me, that at my introduction to the king, I muſt not preſume to *ſhake hands with him*. It was not uſual, he ſaid, to allow this liberty to ſtrangers. Thus inſtructed, I went in the afternoon to pay my reſpects to the ſovereign; and aſk permiſſion to paſs through his territories to Bondou. The king's name was *Jatta*. He was the ſame venerable old man of whom ſo favourable an account was tranſmitted by Major Houghton. I found him ſeated upon a mat before the door of his hut: a number of men and women were arranged on each ſide, who were ſinging and clapping their hands. I ſaluted him reſpectfully, and informed him of the purpoſe of my viſit. The king graciouſly replied, that he not only gave me leave to paſs through his country, but would offer up his prayers for my ſafety. On this one of my attendants, ſeemingly in return for the king's condeſcenſion, begun to ſing, or rather to roar, an Arabic ſong; at every pauſe of which, the king himſelf, and all the people preſent, ſtruck their hands againſt their foreheads, and exclaimed, with devout and affecting ſolemnity amen, amen! The king told me furthermore, that I ſhould have a guide the day following, who would conduct me ſafely to the frontier of his kingdom. I then took my leave, and in the evening ſent the king an order upon Dr Laidley, for three gallons of rum, and received in return great ſtore of proviſions.

December 6, (1795) early in the morning, I went to the king a ſecond time, to learn if the guide was ready. I found his majeſty ſitting upon a bullock's hide, warming himſelf before a large fire: for the Africans are ſenſible of the ſmalleſt variation in the temperature of the air, and frequently complain of cold when a European is oppreſſed with heat. He received me with a benevolent countenance, and tenderly intreated me to deſiſt from my purpoſe of travelling into the interior; telling me that Major Houghton had been killed in his route, and that if I followed his footſteps, I ſhould probably meet with his fate. He ſaid that I muſt not judge of the people of the eaſtern country by thoſe of Woolli; that the latter were acquainted with white men, and reſpected them, whereas the people of the eaſt had never ſeen a white man, and would certainly deſtroy me. I thanked the king for his affectionate ſolicitude, but told him that I had conſidered the matter, and was determined, notwithſtanding all dangers, to proceed. The king ſhook his head, but deſiſted from further perſuaſion; and told me the guide ſhould be ready in the afternoon.

Mumbo Jumbo.

On the 7th (December 1795) I departed from Konjour, and ſlept at a village called Mallo, (or Mallaing) and on the 8th about noon, I arrived at

at Kolor, a conſiderable town; near the entrance into which I obſerved, hanging upon a tree, a ſort of maſquerade habit, made of the bark of trees, which I was told upon enquiry belonged to Mumbo Jumbo. This is a ſtrange bugbear, common in all the Mandingo towns, and much employed by the pagan natives in keeping their women in ſubjection: for as the Kafirs are not reſtricted in the number of their wives, every one marries as many as he can conveniently maintain; and as it frequently happens that the ladies diſagree among themſelves, family quarrels ſometimes riſe to ſuch a height, that the authority of the huſband can no longer preſerve peace in his houſehold. In ſuch caſes, the interpoſition of Mumbo Jumbo is called in, and is always deciſive.

This ſtrange miniſter of juſtice (who is ſuppoſed to be either the huſband himſelf, or ſome perſon inſtructed by him) diſguiſed in the dreſs that has been mentioned, and armed with the rod of public authority, announces his coming (whenever his ſervices are required) by loud and diſmal ſcreams in the woods near the town. He begins the pantomime at the approach of night; and as ſoon as it is dark, he enters the town and proceeds to the *Bentang* (a ſort of ſtage, erected in every town, anſwering the purpoſe of a town-hall) at which all the inhabitants immediately aſſemble.

It may eaſily be ſuppoſed that this exhibition is not much reliſhed by the women; for as the perſon in diſguiſe is entirely unknown to them, every married female ſuſpects that the viſit may poſſibly be intended for herſelf; but they dare not refuſe to appear when they are ſummoned; and the ceremony commences with ſongs and dances, which continue till midnight, about which time Mumbo fixes on the offender. This unfortunate victim being thereupon immediately ſeized, is ſtripped naked, tied to a poſt, and ſeverely ſcourged with Mumbo's rod, amid the ſhouts and deriſion of the whole aſſembly; and it is remarkable, that the reſt of the women are the loudeſt in their exclamations on this occaſion againſt their unhappy ſiſter Daylight puts an end to this indecent and unmanly revel.

Interview with the King of Bondou.

About noon (December 21, 1795) we entered Fatteconda, the capital of Bondou; and in a little time received an invitation to the houſe of a reſpectable Slatee (free black merchant) for as there are no public houſes in Africa, it is cuſtomary for ſtrangers to ſtand at the Bentang, or ſome other public place of reſort, till they are invited to a lodging by ſome of the inhabitants. We accepted the offer; and in an hour afterward, a perſon came and told me he was ſent on purpoſe to conduct me to the king, who was very deſirous of ſeeing me immediately if I was not too much fatigued.

I took my interpreter with me, and followed the meſſenger till we got quite out of the town, and croſſed ſome corn fields; when ſuſpecting ſome trick I ſtopped, and aſked the guide whither he was going. Upon which he pointed to a man ſitting under a tree at ſome diſtance; and told me that the king frequently gave audience in that retired manner, in order to avoid a crowd of people; and that nobody but myſelf and my interpreter muſt approach him. When I advanced, the king deſired me to come and ſit by him on the mat; and after hearing my ſtory, on which he made no obſervation, he aſked if I wiſhed to purchaſe any ſlaves, or gold: being anſwered in the negative, he ſeemed rather ſurpriſed; but deſired me to come to him in the evening, and he would give me ſome proviſions.

This monarch was called Almami; a Mooriſh name, though I was told that he was not a Mahommedan, but a Kafir, or Pagan. I heard that he had acted toward Major Houghton

with great unkindneſs, and cauſed him to be plundered. His behaviour, therefore, toward myſelf at this interview, though much more civil than I expected, was far from freeing me from uneaſineſs. I ſtill apprehended ſome double dealing; and as I was now entirely in his power, I thought it beſt to ſmooth the way by a preſent: accordingly, I took with me in the evening one canniſter of gunpowder, ſome amber, tobacco, and my umbrella; and as I conſidered that my bundles would inevitably be ſearched, I concealed ſome few articles in the roof of the hut where I lodged, and I put on my new blue coat, in order to preſerve it.

All the houſes belonging to the king and his family are ſurrounded by a lofty mud wall, which converts the whole into a kind of citadel. The interior is ſubdivided into different courts. At the firſt place of entrance I obſerved a man ſtanding with a muſket on his ſhoulder; and I found the way to the preſence very intricate, leading through many paſſages, with ſentinels placed at the different doors. When we came to the entrance of the court in which the king reſides, both my guide and interpreter, according to cuſtom, took off their ſandals; and the former pronounced the king's name aloud, repeating it till he was anſwered from within. We found the monarch ſitting upon a mat, and two attendants with him. I repeated what I had before told him concerning the object of my journey, and my reaſons for paſſing through his country. He ſeemed, however, but half ſatisfied. The notion of travelling for curioſity, was quite new to him. He thought it impoſſible, he ſaid, that any man in his ſenſes would undertake ſo dangerous a journey, merely to look at the country, and its inhabitants: however, when I offered to ſhow him the contents of my portmanteau, and every thing belonging to me, he was convinced; and it was evident that his ſuſpicion had ariſen from a belief, that every white man muſt of neceſſity be a trader. When I had delivered my preſents, he ſeemed well pleaſed, and was particularly delighted with the umbrella, which he repeatedly furled and unfurled, to the great admiration of himſelf and his two attendants, who could not for ſome time comprehend the uſe of this wonderful machine. After this I was about to take my leave, when the king, deſiring me to ſtop a little, began a long preamble in favour of the whites; extolling their immenſe wealth, and good diſpoſitions. He next proceeded to an eulogium on my blue coat, of which the yellow buttons ſeemed particularly to catch his fancy; and he concluded by entreating me to preſent him with it, aſſuring me, for my conſolation under the loſs of it, that he would wear it on all public occaſions, and inform every one who ſaw it, of my great liberality towards him. The requeſt of an African prince, in his own dominions, particularly when made to a ſtranger, comes little ſhort of a command. It is only a way of obtaining by gentle means, what he can, if he pleaſes, take by force; and as it was againſt my intereſt to offend him by a refuſal, I very quietly took off my coat, the only good one in my poſſeſſion, and laid it at his feet.

In return for my compliance, he preſented me with great plenty of proviſions, and deſired to ſee me again in the morning. I accordingly attended, and found him ſitting upon his bed. He told me he was ſick, and wiſhed to have a little blood taken from him; but I had no ſooner tied up his arm, and diſplayed the lancet, than his courage failed; and he begged me to poſtpone the operation till the afternoon, as he felt himſelf, he ſaid, much better than he had been, and thanked me kindly for my readineſs to ſerve him. He then obſerved that his women were very deſirous to ſee me, and requeſted that I would

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favour them with a visit. An attendant was ordered to conduct me; and I had no sooner entered the court appropriated to the ladies, than the whole seraglio surrounded me; some begging for physic, some for amber; and all of them desirous of trying that great African specific, *blood-letting*. They were ten or twelve in number, most of them young and handsome, and wearing on their heads ornaments of gold, and beads of amber.

They rallied me with a good deal of gayety on different subjects; particularly upon the whiteness of my skin, and the prominency of my nose. They insisted that both were artificial. The first, they said, was produced when I was an infant, by dipping me in milk; and they insisted that my nose had been pinched every day, till it had acquired its present unsightly and unnatural conformation. On my part, without disputing my own deformity, I paid them many compliments on African beauty. I praised the glossy jet of their skins, and the lovely depression of their noses: but they said that flattery, or (as they emphatically termed it) *honey-mouth*, was not esteemed in Bondou. In return, however, for my company or my compliments (to which, by the way, they seemed not so insensible as they affected to be) they presented me with a jar of honey and some fish, which were sent to my lodging; and I was desired to come again to the king a little before sunset.

I carried with me some beads and writing paper, it being usual to present some small offering on taking leave: in return for which, the king gave me five drachms of gold; observing, that it was but a trifle, and given out of pure friendship; but would be of use to me in travelling, for the purchase of provisions. He seconded this act of kindness by one still greater; politely telling me, that though it was customary to examine the baggage of every traveller passing through his country, yet in the present instance, he would dispense with that ceremony; adding, I was at liberty to depart when I pleased.

Law Case.

The third day after his son's departure, Tiggity Sego (brother to the king of Kasson) held a palaver (a court of justice) on a very extraordinary occasion, which I attended; and the debates on both sides of the question displayed much ingenuity. The case was this. A young man, a Kafir, of considerable affluence, who had recently married a young and handsome wife, applied to a very devout Buthreen, or Mussulman priest, of his acquaintance, to procure him saphies (charms) for his protection during the approaching war. The Bushreen complied with the request; and in order, as he pretended, to render the saphies more efficacious, enjoined the young man to avoid any nuptial intercourse with his bride for the space of six weeks. Severe as the injunction was, the Kafir strictly obeyed; and without telling his wife the real cause, absented himself from her company. In the mean time it began to be whispered at Teesee, that the Bushreen, who always performed his evening devotions at the door of the Kafir's hut, was more intimate with the young wife than he ought to be. At first, the good husband was unwilling to suspect the honour of his sanctified friend, and one whole month elapsed before any jealousy rose in his mind; but hearing the charge repeated, he at last interrogated his wife on the subject, who frankly confessed that the Bushreen had seduced her. Hereupon the Kafir put her into confinement, and called a palaver upon the Bushreen's conduct. The fact was clearly proved against him; and he was sentenced to be sold into slavery, or to find two slaves for his redemption, according to the pleasure of the complainant. The injured husband, however, was unwilling to proceed against

againſt his friend to ſuch extremity, and deſired rather to have him publicly flogged before Tiggity Sego's gate. This was agreed to, and the ſentence was immediately executed. The culprit was tied by the hands to a ſtrong ſtake: and a long black rod being brought forth, the executioner, after flouriſhing it round his head for ſome time, applied it with ſuch force and dexterity to the Buſhreen's back, as to make him roar until the woods reſounded with his ſcreams. The ſurrounding multitude, by their hooting and laughing, manifeſted how much they enjoyed the puniſhment of this old gallant; and it is worthy of remark, that the number of ſtripes was preciſely the ſame as are enjoined by the Moſaic law, *forty, ſave one.*

Incidents during his Confinement in the Mooriſh Camp at Benowm, by Orders of Ali, the Mooriſh Chief, or Sovereign, of Ludamar.

About five o'clock (March 12, 1796) we came in ſight of Benowm, the reſidence of Ali. It preſented to the eye a great number of dirty looking tents, ſcattered, without order, over a large ſpace of ground, and among the tents appeared large herds of camels, cattle and goats. We reached the ſkirts of this camp, a little before ſun-ſet, and, with much entreaty, procured a little water. My arrival was no ſooner obſerved, than the people who drew water at the wells threw down their buckets; thoſe in the tents mounted their horſes; and men, women, and children came running or galloping toward me. I ſoon found myſelf ſurrounded by ſuch a crowd, that I could ſcarcely move; one pulled my clothes, another took off my hat, a third ſtopped me to examine my waiſtcoat buttons, and a fourth called out *la illa el allah Mahamet reſoul allahi* (there is but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet) and ſignified, in a threatening manner, that I muſt repeat thoſe words. We reached at length the king's tent, where we found a great number of people, men or women, aſſembled. Ali was ſitting upon a black leather cuſhion, clipping a few hairs from his upper lip; a female attendant holding up a looking-glaſs before him. He appeared to be an old man of the Arab caſt, with a long white beard; and he had a ſullen and indignant aſpect. He ſurveyed me with attention, and enquired of the Moors if I could ſpeak Arabic; being anſwered in the negative, he appeared much ſurpriſed, and continued ſilent. The ſurrounding attendants, and eſpecially the ladies, were abundantly more inquiſitive: they aſked a thouſand queſtions; inſpected every part of my apparel, ſearched my pockets, and obliged me to unbutton my waiſtcoat, and diſplay the whiteneſs of my ſkin: they even counted my toes and fingers, as if they doubted whether I was in truth a human being. In a little time the prieſt announced evening prayers: but before the people departed, the Moor who had acted as interpreter, informed me that Ali was about to preſent me with ſomething to eat; and looking round, I obſerved ſome boys bringing a wild hog, which they tied to one of the tent ſtrings, and Ali made ſigns to me to kill and dreſs it for my ſupper. Though I was very hungry, I did not think it prudent to eat any part of an animal ſo much deteſted by the Moors, and therefore told him that I never eat ſuch food. They then untied the hog, in hopes that it would run immediately at me; for they believe that a great enmity ſubſiſts between hogs and Chriſtians; but in this they were diſappointed; for the animal no ſoooner regained his liberty, than he began to attack indiſcriminately every perſon that came in his way, and at laſt took ſhelter under the couch upon which the king was ſitting. The aſſembly being thus diſſolved, I was conducted to the tent of Ali's chief ſlave, but was not permitted

mitted to enter, nor allowed to touch any thing belonging to it. I requeſted ſomething to eat, and a little boiled corn, with ſalt and water, was at length ſent me in a wooden bowl; and a mat was ſpread upon the ſand before the tent, on which I paſſed the night, ſurrounded by the curious multitude.

At ſun-riſe, Ali, with a few attendants, came on horſeback to viſit me, and ſignified that he had provided a hut for me, where I would be ſheltered from the ſun. I was accordingly conducted thither, and found the hut comparatively cool and pleaſant. It was conſtructed of corn ſtalks ſet up on end, in the form of a ſquare, with a flat roof of the ſame materials, ſupported by forked ſticks; to one of which was tied the wild hog beforementioned. This animal had certainly been placed there by Ali's order, out of deriſion to a Chriſtian; and I found it a very diſagreeable inmate, as it drew together a number of boys, who amuſed themſelves by beating it with ſticks, until they had ſo irritated the hog that it ran and bit at every perſon within its reach.

I was no ſooner ſeated in this my new habitation, than the Moors aſſembled in crowds to behold me; but I found it rather a troubleſome levee, for I was obliged to take off one of my ſtockings, and ſhow them my foot, and even to take off my jacket and waiſtcoat, to ſhow them how my clothes were put on and off; they were much delighted with the curious contrivance of buttons. All this was to be repeated to every ſucceeding viſitor; for ſuch as had already ſeen theſe wonders, inſiſted on their friends ſeeing the ſame; and in this manner I was employed, dreſſing and undreſſing, buttoning and unbuttoning, from noon to night. About eight o'clock, Ali ſent me for ſupper, ſome kouſcous (a diſh prepared from boiled corn) and ſalt and water, which was very acceptable, being the only victuals I had taſted ſince morning.

I obſerved that, in the night, the Moors kept regular watch, and frequently looked into the hut, to ſee if I was aſleep, and if it was quite dark, they would light a wiſp of graſs. About two o'clock in the morning, a Moor entered the hut, probably with a view to ſteal ſomething, or perhaps to murder me: and groping about, he laid his hand upon my ſhoulder. As night viſitors were at beſt but ſuſpicious characters, I ſprang up the moment he laid his hand upon me; and the Moor, in his haſte to get off, ſtumbled over my boy, and fell with his face upon the wild hog, which returned the attack by biting the Moor's arm. The ſcreams of this man alarmed the people in the king's tent, who immediately conjectured that I had made my eſcape, and a number of them mounted their horſes, and prepared to purſue me. I obſerved upon this occaſion that Ali did not ſleep in his own tent, but came galloping upon a white horſe from a ſmall tent at a conſiderable diſtance; indeed, the tyrannical and cruel behaviour of this man made him ſo jealous of every perſon around him, that even his own ſlaves and domeſtics knew not where he ſlept. When the Moors had explained to him the cauſe of this outcry, they all went away, and I was permitted to ſleep quietly until morning.

March 13. With the returning day commenced the ſame round of inſult and irritation: the boys aſſembled to beat the hog, and the men and women to plague the Chriſtian. It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the behaviour of a people who ſtudy miſchief as a ſcience, and exult in the miſeries and misfortunes of their fellow-creatures. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that the rudeneſs, ferocity, and fanaticiſm, which diſtinguiſh the Moors from the reſt of mankind, found here

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a proper ſubject whereon to exerciſe their propenſities. I was a *ſtranger*, I was *unprotected*, and I was a *Chriſtian*; each of theſe circumſtances is ſufficient to drive every ſpark of humanity from the heart of a Moor; but when all of them, as in my caſe, were combined in the ſame perſon, and a ſuſpicion prevailed withal, that I had come as a *ſpy* into the country, the reader will eaſily imagine that I had every thing to fear. Anxious, however, to conciliate favour, and, if poſſible, to afford the Moors no pretence for ill treating me, I readily complied with every command, and patiently bore every inſult; but never did any period of my life paſs away ſo heavily; from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, was I obliged to ſuffer, with an unruffled countenance, the inſults of the rudeſt ſavages on earth.

The Moors, though very indolent themſelves, are rigid taſkmaſters, and keep every perſon under them in full employment. My boy Demba, was ſent to the woods to collect withered graſs for Ali's horſes; and after a variety of projects concerning myſelf, they at laſt found out an employment for me: this was no other than the reſpectable office of *barber*. I was to make my firſt exhibition in this capacity in the royal preſence, and to be honoured with the taſk of ſhaving the head of the young prince of Ludamar. I accordingly ſeated myſelf upon the ſand, and the boy, with ſome heſitation, ſat down beſide me. A ſmall razor about three inches long, was put into my hand, and I was ordered to proceed; but whether from my own want of ſkill, or the improper ſhape of the inſtrument, I unfortunately made a ſlight inciſion in the boy's head, at the very commencement of the operation: and the king obſerving the aukward manner in which I held the razor, concluded that his ſon's head was in very improper hands, and ordered me to reſign the razor, and walk out of the tent. This I conſidered as a very fortunate circumſtance; for I had laid it down as a rule, to make myſelf as uſeleſs and inſignificant as poſſible, as the only means of recovering my liberty.

March 18. Four Moors arrived from Jarra, with Johnſon my interpreter, having ſeized him before he had received any intimation of my confinement; and bringing with them a bundle of clothes that I had left at Daman Jumma's houſe, for my uſe in caſe I ſhould return by the way of Jarra. Johnſon was led into Ali's tent and examined; the bundle was opened, and I was ſent for to explain the uſe of the different articles. I was happy, however, to find that Johnſon had committed my papers to the charge of one of Daman's wives. When I had ſatisfied Ali's curioſity reſpecting the different articles of apparel, the bundle was again tied up, and put into a large cow-ſkin bag, that ſtood in a corner of the tent. The ſame evening, Ali ſent three of his people to inform me, that there were many thieves in the neighbourhood, and that to prevent the reſt of my things from being ſtolen, it was neceſſary to convey them all into his tent. My clothes, inſtruments, and every thing belonging to me, were accordingly carried away; and though the heat and duſt made clean linen very neceſſary and refreſhing, I could not procure a ſingle ſhirt out of the ſmall ſtock I had brought along with me. Ali, however was diſappointed, by not finding among my effects the quantity of gold and amber that he expected: but to make ſure of every thing, he ſent the people, on the morning following, to examine whether I had any thing concealed about my perſon. They, with their uſual rudeneſs, ſearched every part of my apparel, and ſtripped me of all my gold, amber, my watch, and one of my pocket compaſſes. I had fortunately in the night buried the other compaſs in the ſand; and this, with the clothes

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I had on, was all that the tyranny of Ali had now left me.

The gold and amber were highly gratifying to Mooriſh avarice, but the pocket compaſs ſoon became an object of ſuperſtitious curioſity. Ali was very deſirous to be informed, why that ſmall piece of iron, the needle, always pointed to the great deſert, and I found myſelf ſomewhat puzzled to anſwer the queſtion. To have pleaded my ignorance, would have created a ſuſpicion that I wiſhed to conceal the real truth from him; I therefore told him, that my mother reſided far beyond the ſands of Zaharra, and that while ſhe was alive, the piece of iron would always point that way, and ſerve as a guide to conduct me to her, and that if ſhe was dead it would point to her grave. Ali now looked at the compaſs with redoubled amazement; turned it round and round repeatedly; but obſerving that it always pointed the ſame way, returned it to me, manifeſting that he thought there was ſomething of magic in it, and that he was afraid of keeping ſo dangerous an inſtrument in his poſſeſſion.

March 20. This morning a council of chief men was held in Ali's tent reſpecting me; their deciſions, though they were all unfavourable to me, were differently related by different perſons. Some ſaid they were intending to put me to death; others that I was only to loſe my right hand; but the moſt probable account was that which I received from Ali's own ſon, a boy about nine years of age, who came to ſee me in the evening, and, with much concern, informed me that his uncle had perſuaded his father to put out my eyes, which they ſaid reſembled thoſe of a cat, and that all the Buſhreens had approved of this meaſure. His father, however, ſaid, he would not put the ſentence into execution until Fatima, the queen, who was at preſent in the north, had ſeen him.

(*To be continued.*)

ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN DOG.

From Mr Tooke's View of the Ruſſian Empire.

AMONG thoſe animals, which form in all countries a part of the domeſtic claſs, there is one which, in Ruſſia alone, is applied in an extremely curious manner to the ſervice and accommodation of mankind. It is the dog, of whom numerous packs are found with almoſt all the Nomadee nations, and are uſed for draught, particularly by the Kamtſhadales and the Oſtiaks, by the eaſtern Samoyes, the Tunguſes, and by ſome ſtems of the Manthures; an employment to which they are deſtined even among the Ruſſians in the government of Irkutſk, where in ſome diſtricts they ſupply the place of poſt horſes. But no where is the breed of this animal of ſuch importance and neceſſity as in Kamtſhatka, where they conſtitute the only ſpecies of tame domeſtic animals, and where it is as impoſſible to diſpenſe with them, as in other countries with horned cattle or the horſe. The Kamtſhadale dogs are in ſize and ſhape little different from the large Ruſſian Boor-dog; but their manners are almoſt totally changed by their courſe of training, diet, and treatment. They are held to be the beſt and moſt longwinded runners of all the Siberian dogs, and their ſpirit is ſo great that they frequently diſlocate their joints in drawing, and their hair is often tinged with red from the extravaſation of blood occaſioned by violent exertions. They poſſeſs ſo much ſtrength that four of them, which are commonly harneſſed to a ſledge, draw with eaſe three full grown perſons with a pood and a half of baggage. The ordinary loading of four dogs amounts to five or ſix poods, and a ſingle man can in this manner, in bad roads, go

thirty or forty, but in good roads eighty to a hundred and forty vaſts a-day. The deep ſnow which the dogs run over without breaking in, the ſteep mountains and narrow paſſes in the vallies, the thick impaſſable foreſts, the numerous ſtreams and brooks that are either not at all, or but ſlightly frozen over, the ſtorms which drift the ſnow and efface every veſtige of a track; all theſe circumſtances together would prevent the travelling with horſes had they ever ſo many of them, in winter at leaſt; and it is therefore very probable that the dog, even under the higheſt pitch of civilization to which Kamtſhatka can attain, would be always the principal and moſt ſerviceable animal for draught. Accordingly the taſte for dogs is here as great as elſewhere it is for horſes, and conſiderable ſums are not unfrequently expended on the purchaſe of them, and on the elegance of their trappings.

'The manner in which theſe animals are trained to their ſingular employment, has ſo powerful an influence on the individual properties of the whole ſpecies, that the deſcription of it will not be unintereſting even to the philoſophic reader. For proper draught dogs, the choice is principally made of ſuch as have high legs, long ears, a ſharp muzzle, a broad crupper, and thick heads, and diſcover great vivacity. As ſoon as the puppies are able to ſee, they are thrown into a dark pit, where they remain ſhut up till they are ſufficiently ſtrong to undergo a trial. They are then harneſſed with other trained dogs to a ſledge, with which they ſcamper away with all their might, being frightened by the light, and by ſo many ſtrange objects. After this ſhort trial, they are again confined to their gloomy dungeon, and this practice is repeated till they are inured to the buſineſs of drawing, and are obedient to their driver. From this moment begins their hard and miſerable courſe, only alleviated by the ſhort recreation the ſummer affords them. As in this ſeaſon they are of no ſervice, nobody cares about them, but they enjoy a perfect liberty, which they principally employ in aſſuaging their hunger. Their ſole nouriſhment conſiſts of fiſh, which they watch for all this time by the brinks of rivers, and which they catch with great dexterity and cunning. When they have plenty of this food, like the bears, they devour only the heads, and leave the reſt behind.

'This reſpite, however, laſts only till October, when every proprietor aſſembles his dogs, and ties them up in a place adjoining to his dwelling, where they muſt be kept on ſpare regimen to bring down their ſuperfluous fat, that they may be rendered more fit for running.

'With the firſt fall of ſnow commences their time of torment, and then day and night is heard their dreadful howling, in which they ſeem to bewail their miſerable fate. With the hard lot theſe animals have to bear the winter through, their food conſiſts only of ſoured or dried fiſh, in a ſtate of corruption: and even this they are only allowed as the better diet to refreſh and invigorate them, as it is obſerved that they become nice, and more eaſily tired on receiving this delicacy ſhortly before they ſet out on a journey. Their ordinary ſuſtenance is mouldy dried fiſh, a treat at which they can ſeldom ſatisfy their appetites without bleeding jaws, as the greater part of it conſiſts of bones and teeth. This hard uſage, however, they generally revenge, by the amazing voracity which ſpares no object on which they can lay hold. With thieviſh artifice they mount the ladder to the aerial cupboard of their tyrannical maſter. With unnatural greedineſs they prey upon his thongs, ſtraps and leathers, wherever they find them, and the depravity of their taſte is ſuch, that rarely can a Kamtſhadale incline in obedience to the ignobler calls of nature

nature without firſt arming himſelf with a whip, as at all times a ravenous pack is ready to contend, even to blood, for his loathſome leavings.

'Not only in their voracity, however, but in the whole individuality of their brutal behaviour, this depravity is ever conſpicuous. Inſtead of the vigilance, fidelity, and attachment which the dog every where ſhews for his feeder, and therefore has in all nations been made the ſymbol of their virtues, the Kamtſhadale dog has aſſumed the character of a crafty ſlave; ſly and unfriendly, he ſhuns the look of his maſter; unconcerned about the ſafety of his property, he will not ſtir to defend it againſt a ſtranger: timid and ſullen, he ſneaks prowling alone, ſtill leering on every ſide from ſuſpicion. It is only by artifice and deceit that they can be harneſſed to the ſledge; while this is doing, they all ſtretch their heads upwards, and ſet up a melancholy yell: but as ſoon as the ſledge is in motion they are ſuddenly mute, and then by a hundred artful tricks, ſeem to vie with each other to weary the patience of the driver, or reſolved to bring his life in jeopardy. On coming to a dangerous place they redouble their ſpeed, where to avoid being precipitated down a ſteep mountain, or plunged into a deep river, he is commonly forced to abandon the ſledge, which ſeldom fails of being broken to pieces, and he only finds it again at the next village, if the dogs have not been ſo lucky as to ſet themſelves free outright.

'Yet the dog of Kamtſhatka, though ſo degenerated from the reſt of his kind, is not deficient in qualities by which he may be ſerviceable to man when he pleaſes. Beſide the advantage of being able with theſe light creatures to traverſe the trackleſs mountains, and proceed along the ſurface of deep ridges of ſnow, they are alſo excellent guides on the dreary way, as in the moſt pitchy darkneſs, and in the moſt tremendous ſtorms of ſnow, they find out the place for which their maſter is bound. If the ſtorm be ſo violent that, unable to proceed, they muſt remain on the ſpot, as not unfrequently happens, the dogs lie by the ſide of their maſter, and preſerve his life by their natural warmth. —They likewiſe give infallible notice of approaching ſtorms, by ſcratching holes in the ſnow, and endeavouring to ſhelter themſelves in them.

'By theſe, and many other good qualities, the Kamtſhadale dogs by far over-balance the miſchiefs they do by their perverſity; and to what other cauſe but the tyrannical treatment they receive from hard hearted men is the blame of this perverſity to be aſcribed? Great as their rogueries may be, they ſcorn compariſon with the cold and ſelfiſh ingratitude which theſe degraded animals, chained to perpetual bondage and ſtripes, endure from mankind. Scarcely has the Kamtſhadale dog, worn out by the weight of his bodily ſufferings, arrived at a premature old age, in which he is unfit any longer to draw, than his inexorable maſter exacts of him the laſt ſurrender he is able to make—his ſkin; and the ſame cruelly-treated ſlave, who during his ſhort and painful life has ſo often imparted his animal warmth to his mercileſs tyrant, affords him the ſame ſervice, and in the ſame manner, even after his death.'

AN ESSAY ON HUMOUR.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

THE celebrated St Evremond gave the following advice to his friend Count d'Olone, who had been baniſhed from the court of Louis XIV. "The unfortunate ought never to read books which may give them occaſion to be afflicted on account of the miſeries of mankind; but rather thoſe which may amuſe them with their follies; prefer therefore Lucian,

Petronius, and Don Quixotte, to Seneca, Plutarch, and Montaigne." In the early part of my youth, I happened to meet with this paſſage, and I have ſince often reflected upon this great truth, that events apparently of very little importance have ſometimes the greateſt influence upon our happineſs or unhappineſs during the courſe of our lives.

The lively impreſſion which the advice of St Evremond made on my mind, induced me very clearly to follow it; and whenever I found myſelf too much afflicted by diſappointments or misfortunes, I had recourſe to his remedy, and always with the happieſt ſucceſs. Reſearches reſpecting the nature of that powerful antidote againſt melancholy, will not therefore I hope diſpleaſe thoſe, who, tormented by its black vapours, may have need of ſuch aſſiſtance. A celebrated phyſician of the mind, who with this remedy performed miraculous cures, ſhall be my guide. The Engliſh call this antidote *Humour*, and its hiſtory is as follows. It was found out among the Greeks by Ariſtophanes: and after him Lucian, and other authors who ſucceeded, carried it to perfection. Plautus, Horace, and Petronius, among the ancient Romans, employed it with advantage; among the modern Latiniſts, Eraſmus, Sir Thomas More, and Holberg; among the Italians, Pulci Arioſto, Cæſar Caporali, Paſſeroni, Gozzi, and Goldoni; among the Spaniards, Cervantes, Quevedo, Hurtodo de Mendoza, Diego de Luna, Luis Velez de Guevera, and Father Iſla; among the French, Rabelais, Cyrano de Bergerac, Sorel, Moliere, Regnard, Dufreſny, La Fontaine, and Scarron in his *Roman Comique*; and among the Engliſh, Shakſpeare, Ben Johnſon, Butler, Congreve, Shadwell, Swift, Addiſon, Steel, Arbuthnot, Fielding, Smollet, and Sterne. Of the Germans, I ſhall ſay nothing; by naming no one in particular, none of my countrymen, who have pretenſions to Humour, can reproach me with having treated them with neglect.

England produces more characters of this kind than any country in Europe, and the cauſe of this is attributed to that liberty, which diſtinguiſhes the Engliſh Government from all others. This opinion appears very probable; but I ſhould believe it to be better founded, were we to take the word liberty in a more extenſive ſenſe, and to conſider it not only as the abſence of arbitrary power, and of all reſtraint impoſed by the laws, but as a neglect of thoſe rules of conduct, which are expreſſed by the words *urbanity* and *politeneſs*. Theſe laws are not written, and the execution of them does not depend on the ſovereign power; but in the circle where they are adopted they are perhaps better obſerved than thoſe which, under the ſanction of Government, have been formed into a code. An entire freedom from ſuch rules, is, if I miſtake not, abſolutely neceſſary for Humour. Fielding's Squire Weſtern, and Sir Andrew Freeport, in The Spectator, may ſerve as examples. Politeneſs and good breeding tend indeed to extirpate all thoſe ſeeds of humour, which nature has implanted in our ſouls. To convince the reader of the juſtneſs of this obſervation, I muſt explain in what humour conſiſts. Several authors have ſpoken of it, as an impenetrable myſtery; but what is moſt extraordinary is, that others have given a very clear and juſt definition of it, aſſuring us, at the ſame time, that they did not know what it was. Congreve ſays, in a letter to Dennis, "We cannot determine what humour is," and a little after, "there is a great difference between a comedy in which there are many humourous paſſages, that is to ſay, expreſſed with gaiety; and thoſe, the characters of which are ſo conceived that they ſerve to diſtinguiſh in an eſſential manner the perſonages from one another.

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This humour," continues he, "is a ſingular and unavoidable manner of ſpeaking and acting, peculiar and natural to one man only, by which his ſpeech and actions are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of other men. The relation of our humour with ourſelves, and our actions, reſembles that of the accidental to the ſubſtance. This humour is a colour and a taſte, which is diffuſed over the whole man. Whatever be the diverſity of our actions in their objects and forms, they are, as one may ſay, all chips of the ſame block." This definition of Congreve has been attacked by Home *. According to this author, a majeſtic and commanding air, and juſtneſs of expreſſion in converſation, ought alſo to be called humour, if the opinion of Congreve be true; and he adds, that we cannot call humour any thing that is juſt or proper, or any thing that we eſteem and reſpect, in the actions, the converſation, or the character of men.

Ben Johnſon, whom I ſhall quote as one of the firſt humouriſts of his nation, ſays, in one of his comedies †,

——Humour as (tis *eas*) we thus define it,
To be a quality of air, or water,
And in itſelf holds theſe two properties,
Moiſture and fluxure: as for demonſtration,
Pour water on this floor, 'twill wet and run:
Likewiſe the air forc'd through a horn or trumpet
Flows inſtantly away, and leaves behind
A kind of dew; and hence we do conclude,
That whatſoe'er hath fluxure and humidity,
As wanting power to contain itſelf,
Is humour. So in every human body,
The choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood,
By reaſon that they flow continually
In ſome one part, and are not continent,
Receive the name of humourous. Now thus far
It may, by metaphor, apply itſelf
Unto the general diſpoſition:
As when ſome one peculiar quality
Doth ſo poſſeſs a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his ſpirits, and his powers
In their confluctions, all to run one way.

These three explanations may enable us to give a fourth. Humour, then, in my opinion, is a ſtrong impulſe of the ſoul towards a particular object, which a perſon judges to be of great importance, although it be not ſo in reality, and which, by conſtantly engaging his moſt ſerious attention, makes him diſtinguiſh himſelf from others in a ridiculous manner. If this explanation be juſt, as I hope it will be found, the reader will readily obſerve, how much humour muſt offend againſt the rules of politeneſs and good breeding; ſince both conſiſt in the art of ſuiting our conduct to certain regulations, tacitly adopted and generally followed by all thoſe who live with us in ſociety.

Thus far have I ſpoken of humour, as belonging to character: I ſhall now conſider that which is to be found in compoſition. Singularity, and a certain air of ſerieuſneſs, indicate humour in character, and they are alſo the marks of humour in writing. This ſingularity and riſibility are found either in the invention ‡ or the ſtyle §. An author poſſeſſes real humour, when, with an air of gravity, he paints objects in ſuch colours as promote mirth and excite laughter; and in company, we often obſerve the effect which this humour produces on the mind. When, for example, two perſons amuſe themſelves in telling ludicrous tales, he who laughs before he begins to ſpeak, will neither intereſt nor entertain the auditors half as much as he who relates gravely, and without the leaſt appearance even of a ſmile. The reaſon of this, perhaps, is the force that contraſt has upon the mind. There are ſome authors, who treat ſerious ſubjects in a burleſque ſtyle, as Taſſoni in the *Rape of the Bucket*, and Scarron in his *Typhon*. Such authors, without doubt, excite mirth; but as they are different from real humouriſts, we cannot properly rank them in that claſs. They poſſeſs only the bur-

* Elements of Criticiſm, vol. ii. p. 44.
† Every Man out of his Humour.
‡ Gulliver's Travels.
§ Tom Jones, by Fielding.

leſque,

leſque, which is very diſtinct from humour ‖. However, if their works are good, they are no leſs deſerving of praiſe. No kind of poetry is contemptible, from the epopea and tragedy to fairy tales and farces. Every thing conſiſts in treating a ſubject well; and the *Devil let Looſe* ¶, may be as good in one kind, as *Zara* is in another. Irony and parody are great helps to authors who are humouriſts. Of this Lucian furniſhes proofs without number.

In this ſpecies of writing, comic compariſons have a great effect, eſpecially when one part is taken from morals and the other from nature. Of this, the firſt chapter of Tom Jones may ſerve as an example. The author there compares himſelf to a perſon who keeps a public ordinary; his work is the diſhes provided for his guests, and the titles to the chapters are his bill of fare. The ſingular character of Uncle Toby in Triſtram Shandy, and many paſſages in The Spectator and Tatler are of the ſame kind, and may all ſerve as models of true humour.

In Dr Johnſon's Idler, we find alſo a paſſage of this kind, where the author proves, that the qualities requiſite to converſation are very exactly repreſented by a bowl of punch:

"Punch," ſays he, "is a liquor compounded of ſpirit and acid juices, ſugar and water. The ſpirit, volatile and fiery, is the proper emblem of vivacity and wit: the acidity of the lemon will very aptly figure pungency of raillery and acrimony of cenſure; ſugar is the natural repreſentative of luſcious adulation and gentle complaiſance; and water is the proper hieroglyphic of eaſy prattle, innocent and taſteleſs."

Authors who poſſeſs humour in character, ſhow it alſo in their writings; ſtrokes of it even eſcape involuntarily from them, when they wiſh to treat a ſubject in a grave and ſerious manner. Sir Roger L'Eſtrange, in his tranſlation of Joſephus, ſpeaking of a queen extremely violent and paſſionate, who was ſo much diſpleaſed with a propoſition made to her by a certain ambaſſador, that ſcarcely had the latter finiſhed his ſpeech, when ſhe roſe up ſuddenly and retired, tranſlates the latter part of this ſentence in the following manner, *ſcarce had the ambaſſador finiſhed his ſpeech, when up was Madam.* No one will be aſtoniſhed at the humour which reigns throughout the works of Fontaine, when we are told that this author aſked an eccleſiaſtic one day, with much gravity, whether Rabelais or St Auguſtine had moſt wit. An author who is a humouriſt will do better to attack ſmall foibles than great vices. As men fall into the former every hour, without reflecting, they have more need to be reminded of them; while the laws take care to ſuppreſs the latter. The Archbiſhop of La Caſa was therefore right in ſaying, that he would be more obliged to one who ſhould tell him the means of ſecuring himſelf from the ſtinging of inſects, than to one who ſhould teach him how to prevent his being bit by tygers or lions.

Theſe are my obſervations reſpecting this powerful antidote againſt melancholy, and I adviſe all thoſe who may be ſubject to frequent fits of it, to read a few pages of Lucian, Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Triſtram Shandy, or ſome other work of the ſame kind; the ſalutary effects of which, I am certain, they will ſoon experience.

‖ Fielding, in his diſſertation prefixed to Joſeph Andrews.

¶ A German comedy ſo called.

CAVERNS OF LA VENDEE.

IT is not without reaſon that the war of La Vendee has been conſider-

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ed as one of the moſt extraordinary that the annals of the world ever had to record. It was ſaid in ancient times that armies ſprang out of the earth; but this was merely a poetical fiction. In La Vendee it was realiſed. The royaliſts had dug caverns into which they carried pieces of cannon, and ſtationed there conſiderable bodies of troops. It was there in particular that the prieſts, monks and brigands concealed themſelves. The alarm was given to them by men, generally dreſſed like wood-cutters, who climbed up the top of trees, and by whiſtling informed them of the approach of their victims. Sometimes this ſanguinary miniſtry was filled by women, who tended cows, by young ſhepherds, or by children.

The entrance to theſe caverns was a heap of earth covered with ſod, over which the paſſenger might tread without ſuſpicion. They were diſcovered in the following manner. Two Chouans who were taken priſoners, carried to L'Orient, and about to be tried by the Military Commiſſion, promiſed to point them out, provided a pardon were granted them. They obtained it. *Dardure*, lieutenant of grenadiers, of the eleventh Pariſian battalion, undertook to go and viſit theſe gloomy retreats, put on the diſguiſe of a Chouan, and ſet off accompanied by the two guides, who ſhewed one of the caverns, but from a diſtance, for fear of being recognized.

Over this ſubterraneous camp a very aged woman was ſtanding ſentinel. To her *Dardure* addreſſed himſelf in the language of a Chouan, and by dint of artifice and entreaty prevailed on her to indicate the entrance. He had before concerted his meaſures with a detachment concealed at a ſmall diſtance. A geſture was the ſignal for their approach; *Dardure* entered at the head of them, and found the cave full of peaſants, with monks and prieſts in their clerical habits. They were immediately ſeized, conducted to L'Orient, and ſhot. Ere long, the department of Morbihan, which was particularly infeſted with brigands, was cleared of theſe myſterious retreats whence they iſſued unawares.

This was not the firſt brave action of lieutenant *Dardure*. At Vertont, a village a league diſtant from Nantz, he found himſelf ſurrounded by three hundred royaliſts, his detachment, from which he was ſeparated, conſiſting of only thirty-ſix grenadiers. He immediately cried out, "*Fire upon me, I am in the midſt of the brigands!*" But he defended himſelf with ſo much ſtrength and dexterity, that he contrived to eſcape, leaving ſeventeen of his men dead upon the ſpot.

THE GAMES AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS OF THE CHINESE.

BY ANDRE EVERARD VAN BRAAM.

Never before Publiſhed.

THE firſt and moſt eſteemed game among the Chineſe is called *Ouay-ki*. It is a kind of war-game, the object of which is to inveſt and conquer a country. They play with ſmall ſtones, flat and circular, of two colours, commonly black and white, to the number of eighty of each colour, placed upon a paper cheſs board, the coloured compartments of which croſs each other. This game is ſo difficult that no perſon has been found who could play it with that perfection of which it is capable. It would be too tedious and difficult to detail all its rules; but they may be found in a book printed in China, which has been brought to Europe by the late Dutch Embaſſy to that nation. This game requires more ſilence and attention than that of cheſs, and is the favourite amuſement of the learned and men of the higher orders.

The ſecond game is called *Tche-on-khie*

khie. It is the real game of cheſs, introduced among the Chineſe about four centuries ſince by one of their Generals, and is ſo common among them that it is played at by the loweſt of the people. They do not uſe figures of the ſame form as thoſe made uſe of in Europe, but round pawns ſuch as Europeans play at draughts with, upon each of which the name of the piece is engraved: neither do they play upon a draught-board of two colours, but upon ſimple paper with lines acroſs it in ſuch a manner that they place the pieces upon the angles where the lines croſs each other. Thoſe who are acquainted with both theſe ways of playing prefer that of the Chineſe to the European manner. The great conformity between the two ways of playing is truly aſtoniſhing, becauſe the Chineſe General could not be acquainted with the European manner.

The third game is called *Ta quat-thay.* It exactly reſembles our game of *Domino*, and is played in the ſame manner. Their game at cards follows next, it conſiſts of thirty cards of three kinds. If there be but two players, one pack is ſufficient; and when there are four or more, they put two or a greater number of packs together. This game is very eaſy to be learned, and is the amuſement of women and the common claſs of the people. There are ſeveral other inferior games among the Chineſe, but we ſhall leave them to ſpeak of their public theatres.

The people in general are very fond of theſe public amuſements, which are carried on in all ſeaſons and even for whole days together. The inhabitants of each vicinity enter into a common ſubſcription for the payment of the expences of the entertainments. In general the pieces performed are very tedious, and accompanied with muſic extremely piercing and noiſy, being more agreeable to the ſpectators than finer harmony and ſofter tones. But there are many companies of players who act in the houſes of individuals in a more agreeable and ſuperior manner. And when the Chineſe merchants make a party of pleaſure for Europeans, theſe companies perform before them very agreeable pieces of the ſentimental kind.

One of theſe plays, called *Chon-fon-hau*, had given ſo much pleaſure to a gentleman of the Dutch Embaſſy twenty years before, that he was induced to ſolicit its repreſentation again, which requeſt was granted after much difficulty; for there were but few players to be found who could recollect this ancient piece. It was acted in a ſuperior ſtyle, and imparted as much pleaſure as it had done before; and it was the opinion of the European part of the audience, that if it were tranſlated into their language by an elegant pen it would give pleaſure to every mind ſuſceptible of fine ſenſations. The writer of the relation of the Embaſſy has given a particular account of each of the five acts of this play. Though acted in a language he did not underſtand, the Chineſe actors performed their parts with ſo much natural energy that it was eaſy to comprehend the whole plot, which was very intereſting, and excited much emotion.

OF THE SPIDER.

Particularly its Sagacity in the Changes of the Weather.

NONE of all the domeſtic inſects is more generally abhorred than the ſpider, which, I think, is owing partly to its hideous form, and partly to the idea of its being poiſonous. I cannot but confeſs, that I alſo was infected with this antipathy, and joined in the general warfare againſt an inſect which, by its external appearance, is ſo little qualified to recommend itſelf to our light, till of late I was unexpectedly cured of this habitual

bitual abhorrence. This cure was effected by the perusal of the account of a discovery, made some years since by Mr Quatremere D'Isjonval, adjutant-general to the famous Pichegru, which convinced me, that this insect is not so useless as we generally think, and that we rather ought to court than to loath its society. It is generally known, that the state of the atmosphere has a visible effect upon certain animals, and that, for instance, cats, dogs, frogs hogs, &c. have a very strong presentiment of every change, which is preparing in it. The abovementioned gentleman has discovered that the *spider* possesses this quality in a more eminent degree than all other animals, and is peculiarly fit to serve as an unerring barometer. A brief statement of his observations will, I think, reconcile its readers to an animal, which they hitherto held in abhorrence, or, at least, thought to be one of the most useless in the creation of God.

The spider, says Mr Q. D'Isjonval, is a more unerring indicator of impending changes in the atmosphere than the best barometer. These insects have two different ways of weaving their webs, by which we can know what weather we are to have. When the weather inclines to turn rainy or windy, they make the principal threads, which are the foundation, as it were, of their whole web, very short, and rather thick; whereas they spin them much longer, when fine and warm weather is to be expected. Thence it appears clearly, that the spiders have not only a near, but also a distant presentiment of the changes which are preparing in the air. The barometer foretells the state of the weather with certainty only for about twenty-four hours, whereas we may be sure that the weather will be fine twelve or fourteen days, when the spider makes the principal threads of its web long. It is obvious how important the consequences, of this infallible indication of the state of the weather must be in many instances, particularly with regard to the operations of agriculture; for which reason it has been frequently lamented, that the best barometers, hydrometers, thermometers and eudiometers are principally in the hands of the consumers, and very rarely in those of the planters of the harvest. How fortunate is it therefore, that provident nature, amongst other gifts, also has bestowed upon the cultivator of the country such a cheap instrument, upon the sensibility and infallibility of which, with regard to the impending changes in the atmosphere, he can rely! The barometers are frequently very fallible guides, particularly when they point to *settled fair*; whereas the work of the spider never fails to give the most certain information. This insect, which is one of the most œconomical animals, does not go to work, nor expends such a great length of threads, which it draws out of its body, before the most perfect equilibrium of all the constituent parts of the air indicates with certainty that this great expenditure will not be made in vain. Let the weather be ever so bad, we may conclude with certainty that it will not last long, and soon change for settled fair, when we see the spider repair the damages which his web has received. Those who will take the trouble to watch the operations of this useful insect, will be convinced by experience, that Mr Q. D'Isjonval deserves the thanks of his cotemporaries for the communication of his important discovery, and in future show more indulgence to this object of almost general abhorrence, than they have done hitherto.

P. W.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

Manure.

IF the making of good manure in large quantities be deſerving of the particular regard of the practical farmer; the form and conſtruction of the places in which it is to be made, or preſerved, ſurely ſtill more powerfully claim his regard, as being not only the principal hinges on which his ſucceſs muſt depend, but on which that of his whole ſyſtem of huſbandry muſt turn. It is however extremely common to ſee extenſive farm-yards unprovided with the means of collecting and preſerving the richeſt and moſt powerful manures, and farmers quite inattentive and regardleſs of their loſs. In ſome inſtances there are neither drains for conveying the moiſture from the places in which the animals are kept, or reſervoirs for receiving it; in others it is deſignedly conducted away and loſt, as if it were of no value. In general, too, the ſolid part of the manure is by no means well managed, much of it being ſuffered to be ſcattered about and expoſed to the action of the ſun and wind, by which much of its virtue is diſſipated and loſt. In many caſes indeed where dung is permitted to be thus expoſed for a length of time, it becomes perfectly inert; and three or four loads are required where one would have been fully ſufficient. It is evident, therefore, that every farm-yard ſhould not only be provided with convenient drains for conveying the excretions of animals, and proper reſervoirs for containing them, but means ſhould be taken for mixing and impregnating other ſubſtances with them, in order to augment and increaſe the quantity.

The quantity of manure of a farm may be conſiderably increaſed by proper attention to the mixture of other ſubſtances with the urine of animals, eſpecially where all the different offices for cattle and other ſtock are ſo contrived as to diſcharge the liquid matters which they contain into a proper receptacle. In Sweden, and many other countries, particular regard is paid to this buſineſs, and a great variety of vegetable products, as well as ſoils of different kinds, are thus immerſed, and even frequently placed under the cattle in the houſes in which they ſtand.—What proportion, in reſpect to ſtrength and effect, manures thus prepared bear to that of freſh dung, has not yet perhaps been fully aſcertained. There cannot however be any doubt of manures prepared by means of the proceſs of fermentation, being very efficacious in improving the condition of land, when properly applied.

The ſtall-feeding of cattle is likewiſe another advantageous mode of procuring manure, as well as of producing large profits of other kinds; but it requires large capital, great attention and much labour. It is well known that a piece of ground which in graſs could not afford food for one animal, will ſupply four in the ſtall, provided its produce be cut at a ſuitable time and properly adminiſtered to them. Beſides, double the quantity of manure is made from the ſame number of animals. The advantages in the way of milk and fattening are alſo much greater than in the common practice. This method of management is probably not yet ſufficiently employed in many parts of the country.

In the Low Countries cattle are ſometimes fed with coleſeed cake, which is found to be a very wholeſome and nutritious fodder. The expence of cultivation and preparation are however probably too great for ſuch a practice being generally introduced with any proſpect of advantage. Other ſimilar ſubſtances may perhaps be employed with more ſucceſs.

A ſingular phænomenon in regard to Cream.

The following phænomenon is announced

nounced in the Journal de Phyſique, 6th Thermidor, 1798, by Citizen Serain, officer of health, at Saintes: —"This year I was witneſs to an extraordinary fact, to me totally new, and which, in my opinion, cannot eaſily be accounted for. One day, when ſome people in this neighbourhood were preparing to churn butter, they were aſtoniſhed to find all the cream of a fine Pruſſian-blue colour. The caſeous part was only blueiſh. Every attempt to diſcover the cauſe of this extraordinary colour was fruitleſs, though the cream exhibited the ſame appearance for nearly three months. It could not be aſcribed to the veſſels in which the milk was preſerved, as they were kept perfectly clean, and covered with fir boards. The cows were in exceeding good health, and fed on meadows on which they had grazed for ſeveral years. This milk was uſed as food, without any hurt enſuing, and it had no uncommon taſte; but the cream and caſeous parts were thrown away, as they inſpired ſome dread. The cream gradually changed its colour; but this could not be aſcribed to the means employed during the continuance of the phænomenon—means, indeed, ſo ridiculous, that I do not think it worth while to detail them.

In the "*Ephemerides of the Curious of Nature*," Dec. 2, 1688, we find inſtances of milk being coloured green, black, red, and yellow; but I am acquainted with no obſervation ſimilar to that abovementioned.

THE FORTUNATE HINDOO.

——When Fortune means to mend moſt good,
She looks upon them with a threatening eye. SHAKES.

——With ſhort plumets Heav'n's deep will we ſound,
That vaſt abyſs, where human wit is drown'd! DRYDEN

IN the dark ages of antiquity, before Plenty had poured her cornucopia into the lap of Commerce, or Arts and Sciences had illumined the mind of Induſtry—while Manufactures yet were in a ſtate of infancy and imperfection, and men were unſkilled in diſcovering and improving the gifts of Nature—on the golden coaſt of Hindoſtan, in one of the moſt fertile and pictureſque tracts of that country, the Hindoo, Vendrapedroo, raiſed his hut, and cultivated a little ſpot of ground, which had been granted him by the Rajah, on account of ſome ſignal ſervice formerly rendered his family.

Here he ſunk wells, and bordered his tanks with ſpreading trees, for the comfort and convenience of the weary traveller, who conſtantly ſought their refreſhing ſhade amidſt the fervent heats of noon.

At a little diſtance, the ocean like Ganges rolled his mighty torrent, in which the oriental beauties performed their morning ablutions, and roſe like the poetical divinities, dripping from the waves, with their vaſes on their heads, to ſupply the contiguous temples with the refrigerant element.

His excurſions were ſeldom extended beyond the gunge*, whence he procured the neceſſaries of life. His mind was untainted by envy, as was his body by intemperance. His humane and generous diſpoſition, his decent deportment and hoſpitality, gained the love and admiration of all who knew him.

In this neighbourhood reſided an avaricious Chief, named Shamaruaze who, as they lay in the vicinage of his own lands, caſt a covetuous eye on the little poſſeſſions of this worthy individual.

Vendrapedroo, rambling one day on the confines of the jungle, with his hunting ſpear in his hand, beheld his proud neighbour taking an airing in his palanquin, attended by his ſlaves; when a royal tyger, ſuddenly ſpringing from his lurking place, overſet the carriage, and diſperſed the attendants; but before he could ſeize his prey, the intrepid Hindoo ruſhed upon the brindled beaſt, and plunged his weapon into its heart.

The bravery of this action reſounded throughout the country, and Sha-

* Or market.

marauze long ſhewed every mark of kindneſs and gratitude to his deliverer.

In proceſs of time Vendrapedroo fell ill of a climacteric diſeaſe, in which he was adviſed by a wandering Bramin to make a voyage to ſea, as the only method of accelerating his recovery.

The envious Shamarauze could not reſiſt the impulſe of his predominant paſſion; he was impatient to put into practice a project haſtily formed; and for this purpoſe he ordered his galley to the unſuſpecting man, according to the cuſtom of the times, to coaſt along the ſhore for a few days; and to navigate it, put on board ſome of his truſty ſlaves, to whom he gave ſecret orders to run into an uninhabited iſland, and there to ſet the poor valetudinarian on ſhore, in order that he might periſh.

A ſtranger himſelf to artifice, and unſuſpicious of others, Vendrapedroo fell into the ſnare, accepting the proffered kindneſs with confidence and thankfulneſs. Every neceſſary preparation was ſoon made; and after proſtrating himſelf at the pagoda, and imploring the favour of all the benevolent deities, he embarked, under the auſpices of a cloudleſs ſky and a reviving breeze.

Towards the evening they beheld the ſloping ſhores of the deſtined iſland; and, as the unhappy man's malady increaſed, they propoſed to diſembark and reſt for the night under the thick foliage of the over-arching banyan.

For this purpoſe they ran up a creek, moored their veſſel, took ſome refreſhment, and, making a ſoft bed of leaves, laid their charge at a little diſtance from the ſpot where they betook themſelves to reſt, under a feigned anxiety for his quiet and repoſe.

Waiting till the dead of night, the treacherous crew ſtole away, got on board, and put off to ſea with the greateſt expedition and ſilence, rejoicing in the accompliſhment of their purpoſe, and confident that the unhappy victim muſt ſoon inevitably periſh.

Many days they coaſted along the ſhores of the continent, in conformity to their orders not to return till a certain portion of time had elapſed, at the expiration of which, a fabricated ſtory of the natural death of the ſick man might bear the "faireſt ſemblance" of authenticity. At length, excited by an irreſiſtible curioſity to aſcertain the event of their artifice, they reſolved to return by the ſame track, and go again on ſhore, to ſee the remains of the deſerted exile.

It is not eaſy to conceive how greatly they were confuſed and aſtoniſhed to find him not only alive, but enjoying a better ſtate of health than they had ever known him poſſeſs. They concluded that he muſt have been ſupplied with the means of ſubſiſtence by ſome ſupernatural power; and, having no apology to offer for their perfidy, endeavoured to divert his attention by curious interrogations.

"Come along with me," ſaid he, "and I will ſhew you how I have been ſupplied with food and medicine."

They followed, and he led them to the centre of the iſland, where they entered a little thicket of *Sugar Canes*. He took one of them, and, bruiſing it with a large ſtone, expreſſed the juice, ſaying, "Though you left me here to periſh of ſickneſs and hunger, from hence I have obtained health and nutriment."

The conſciouſneſs of their guilt ſtruck them dumb; but the generous man relieved them from their embarraſſment, by obſerving that he knew they acted only from compulſion, and was too well convinced that their Lord was the grand projector of this infernal plot. They acknowledged the truth, and deprecated his pardon for the part they had taken. He as readily forgave them, and propoſed that ſince a failure in their expedition, would inevitably ſubject them to the rage of a violent maſter on whoſe caprice their lives depended, they ſhould return without him, as faithful to their truſt, while he patiently ſubmitted himſelf to his fate.

This inſtance of unexampled ſubmiſſion overcame them; and, at their departure, they invoked Heaven to ſhower bleſſings on his head, and favour him with a ſpeedy releaſe.

On their return, their maſter received them with every mark of ſatisfaction, and applauded their fidelity in the work on which he employed them, ſhortly after taking quiet poſſeſſion of the lands of his late injured neighbour.

Some months had rolled away, when a caſual circumſtance led to a developement of this nefarious ſtratagem.

The tyrannical Shamarauze, for ſome petty

petty offence, had doomed one of his late confidential agents to a ſevere chaſtiſement. The poor menial wiſhed to avenge himſelf, and reſolved to ſeize the opportunity chance had thrown in his way.

He fled by night to the Rajah, and made an ample confeſſion of all he knew. This chief was naturally a lover of juſtice and humanity; and he expreſſed the utmoſt abhorrence at the diſcloſure of ſuch a ſcene of conſummate villainy.

However Modern Phyloſophy might have laboured to refine away guilt, and prove *Gratitude no Virtue*, every honeſt heart ſpurns with indignation at the idea of ingratitude, from a natural antipathy to its blackneſs and deformity; and we have very frequent proofs of its being viewed with deteſtation by the eye of the omniſcient and omnipotent Being, by his making it the object of his fearful reſentment.

The generous Rajah ſought the baniſhed man in his retreat; and, having a ready penetration, eaſily conceived that the Sugar Cane, thus accidentally diſcovered, would one day be accounted a very valuable acquiſition.

Vendrapedroo had naturally a ſound judgment and a fertile invention: he cultivated the Cane with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs, and had contrived a machine of great powers, on a ſimple conſtruction, to extract the ſugar in large quantities.

His patron knew how to appreciate merits, while he felt juſtly diſpoſed to puniſh ingratitude. He laviſhed favours on Vendrapedroo, and finally procured for him a grant of the iſland, as the reward of his deſerts. He then turned his attentions towards his adverſary, whom he cauſed to be put out of his poſſeſſions, and tranſported to the Fortunate Iſland, to become the ſlave of Vendrapedroo, and do the drudgeries of his manufactories, whoſe aſſiduous exertions ſoon advanced him to wealth and honour. Sugar†, for its medical and other properties, became an invaluable article of commerce, and the ſpot which was choſen for his deſtruction was ſoon frequented by traders of every deſcription. Succeeding generations reſpect his memory, and diſtant lands enjoy the benefit of his misfortune.

" Ah! Fortune! ce traite d'avanture propice,
" Repare tous les maux que m'a fait ton caprice!" MOLIERE.

Thus very trivial cauſes often produce the moſt important effects, although human foreſight is exceedingly circumſcribed, and we are ever unwilling to conſider evils as " bleſſings in diſguiſe;" though

" Such dear-bought bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
" Becauſe we know not for what things to pray." DRYD.

As we tread the labyrinth of life, we ſee not the hand which conducts us, and are ignorant of the goal to which our labours tend. When the path is ſmooth and ſtrewed with flowers, we rejoice: but when rugged and planted with thorns, we repine. By ſubmitting reſignedly to misfortunes, we feel them loſe their force, while the impatient man ſtruggles with them, like a lion in the toils. Unable to judge for ourſelves, we too often reflect on the proceedings of Providence; but, on a retroſpective view, our hearts cannot but acknowledge the wiſdom and the juſtice of this ſupernatural agent, whoſe eyes penetrate into futurity, and whoſe hands poſſeſs the powers of retribution!

† Sugar was firſt imported into Europe in the 12th century from Aſia.—It was attempted in vain to cultivate it in Italy.—It was not known in America till about the year 1510, when it was carried thither by the Spaniards and Portugueſe, and has ſince become, in almoſt all countries, a capital article of trade.—*Vide* Robertſon's Hiſt. Chas. V.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Voyage of Diſcovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World; in which the Coaſt of *North-Weſt* America has been carefully examined, and accurately ſurveyed. Undertaken by his Majeſty's Command; principally with a View to aſcertain the Exiſtence of any Navigable Communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans. Performed in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Diſcovery

Diſcovery Sloop of War, and armed Tender Chatham, under the command of Captain George Vancouver. Imperial Quarto. 3 Volumes. G. G. and J. Robinſon and J. Edwards.

THIS very ſplendid and expenſive Work is dedicated to his Majeſty by Mr John Vancouver, brother to the able and indefatigable Navigator, who performed the Voyage and compoſed the major part of it.

As an honourable teſtimony of the ſervices rendered to his country by this arduous and hazardous undertaking, the King was graciouſly pleaſed to permit Captain Vancouver to preſent to him in perſon the Narrative of his labours; but before he could avail himſelf of the Royal condeſcenſion, it pleaſed the Divine Providence to withdraw him from his Majeſty's ſervice, and from the ſociety of his friends; leaving them to regret the loſs of another gallant officer and experienced ſeaman, in conſequence of the hardſhips and fatigues he had undergone in this, and a former Voyage, to the remote regions ſo amply ſurveyed in the preſent Work*.

The veſſels equipped for the Voyage were *The Diſcovery* Sloop of War, burthen 340 tons, and *The Chatham* armed Tender, of 135 tons; the crew of the Diſcovery, including the officers, conſiſted of 100 men, and Mr Puget was Second Lieutenant. The crew of the Tender conſiſted of 45, including the officers, viz. the Commander Lieutenant Broughton, one Lieutenant, and the Maſter.

The two veſſels ſailed from Falmouth on the 1ſt of April 1791; and as, by his inſtructions, Captain Vancouver was to proceed to the Sandwich Iſlands, and to paſs the enſuing winter in that ſtation, we find him purſuing the accuſtomed track, and have little to notice reſpecting the Voyage till his arrival on the coaſts of New Holland, where they entered the firſt port they had made ſince their departure from the Cape of Good Hope. And here it may be ſaid that their diſcoveries firſt commenced.

One of the principal objects of this voyage, and without which it could not have been ſo ſucceſsfully completed, was, the amicable adjuſtment of the diſputes that had ſubſiſted between the Courts of *London* and *Madrid* relative to the poſſeſſion of Nootka Sound, and territory, a prior right to the whole being claimed by the Spaniards to the total excluſion of the Engliſh, and indeed of the ſubjects of all other nations either as navigators or as traders with the natives of the country.

It is therefore well worthy of remark, that for ſome time previous to, and on his arrival at Nootka, Captain Vancouver experienced every act of civility and friendſhip from the Spaniſh Governors and other officers belonging to their different ſettlements in thoſe parts; and from various circumſtances we have every reaſon to believe that the Spaniards in general are well diſpoſed towards the Engliſh, inſomuch that a war with England is always regreted by the people, individually conſidered.

The ſurrender of the building, and the diſtricts or parcels of land occupied by Britiſh ſubjects, as well in the Port of Nootka, or of St Lawrence, as in another Port called Port Cox, and of which they were forcibly diſpoſſeſſed in the month of April 1789, was accompanied with ſuch formalities as render the relation of that event highly gratifying to every loyal Briton, as it affords a convincing proof of the great care and attention of our Miniſtry to ſupport the dignity of the Crown, and the commercial intereſts of their fellow ſubjects, in the remoteſt regions of the habitable globe. On the firſt meeting of Capt. Vancouver, and Signior Quadra, commander in chief of the Spaniſh ſquadron ſtationed at Nootka, on board the Diſcovery, where the former breakfaſted, the utmoſt harmony and cordiality prevailed; and as many of his officers as could be ſpared accompanied the Britiſh Commander on ſhore, the next day, to dine with Signior Quadra by invitation, when they were agreeably ſurprized by a ſumptuous entertainment, which they had not the moſt diſtant idea of meeting with at ſuch a place. "The repaſt conſiſted of five courſes, containing a ſuperfluity of the beſt proviſions, ſerved with great elegance: a royal ſalute was fired on drinking health to the Sovereigns of England and Spain, and

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* The late Capt. Vancouver accompanied Capt. Cook in the Reſolution, in 1771, on the voyage he then made round the World.

a ſalute of ſeventeen guns to the ſucceſs of the ſervice in which the Diſcovery and the Chatham were engaged." After this friendly intercourſe, Capt. Vancouver ſent on ſhore his tents, obſervatory, chronometer, and other inſtruments, and every preparation was made for a temporary ſettlement, as well to repair the ſhips and boats, as to be in readineſs to negociate and conclude the important buſineſs of ceding the territory, &c. as required by the firſt article of the Convention of 28th October 1790, between the two Courts, and the letter of inſtruction of Count Florida Blanca, the Spaniſh Miniſter, dated the 12th of May 1791. A written correſpondence then took place, commenced by Signior Quadra, who in a long letter to Captain Vancouver entered into a detail of the various circumſtances which had come to his knowledge reſpecting the capture of the Argonaut, and the Princeſs Royal Britiſh merchantmen, in the year 1789, by Don Eſtevan Joſeph Martinez, who firſt took poſſeſſion of the port of Nootka, and on that poſſeſſion founded the prior right of the Crown of Spain, acting under the orders of the Viceroy of New Spain. The letter was accompanied with ſeveral documents, all calculated to juſtify the conduct of Martinez, and to criminate Captain Colnett commanding the Engliſh veſſel called the Argonaut, who, according to the Spaniſh ſtatement, "did not confine his views to the commerce of the country, but wiſhed to fortify himſelf and to eſtabliſh an Engliſh factory," upon which proceeding Martinez arreſted him and ſent him to the Spaniſh ſettlement at St Blas. He likewiſe offered to demonſtrate in the moſt unequivocal manner that the injuries, prejudices, and uſurpations, repreſented by Captain Meares were chimerical. Upon the whole it appears that both our own and the American traders to the North Weſt Coaſt of America are highly cenſurable for miſconduct in the Spaniſh ſettlements, and for frauds and impoſitions in their traffick with the uninformed natives of the country; but it was not the buſineſs of Capt. Vancouver to enter into retroſpective inveſtigations: he therefore very prudently declined them, and confined himſelf to the exact tenour of his inſtructions, which produced the happieſt effects; for, on his next viſit to Signior Quadra, he requeſted to know who he intended to leave in poſſeſſion of the territories to be ceded to him; and being anſwered, that it would be Mr Broughton in the Chatham, he gave directions that the ſtore-houſes ſhould be immediately cleared, had a large new oven built expreſs for the ſervice of his people, ordered all the houſes to be repaired, and the gardens to be put in order. He likewiſe ſupplied them with plenty of poultry, black cattle and ſwine, and ſaid that he ſhould take only a ſufficient quantity for his paſſage to the ſouthward, leaving the reſt, with a large aſſortment of garden ſeeds for Mr Broughton. In addition to theſe civilities, Signior Quadra, with ſeveral Spaniſh officers, accompanied the Britiſh Commander and his officers in different excurſions to the neighbouring villages, and introduced them to the chiefs of the princes of the diſtricts. And he finally offered to accompany Captain Vancouver in his reſearches to the ſouthward, and to conduct him to any of the Spaniſh ports he might wiſh to viſit, or to ſail firſt, and wait his arrival at any place he ſhould think proper to appoint, recommending St Franciſco or Monterrey for that purpoſe. Yet after all a difference of opinion between the two commanders prevented the completion of that reſtitution which Captain Vancouver's inſtructions required; for Signior Quadra offered to ſurrender only that identical ſpace on which Mr Meares's houſe and breaſt work had been ſituated, which could not poſſibly be conſidered as the objects expreſſed by the terms *tracts of land, diſtricts, or parcels of land*, in the firſt article of the Convention, and thus the negociation terminated and our Captain wrote to the Lords of the Admiralty an account of his conduct, which he entruſted to the care of Mr Mudge his firſt Lieutenant, together with extracts from the moſt important parts of his journal, and a copy of his Survey of the coaſt; a paſſage was procured for him in a veſſel bound to China, from whence he was to proceed with all diſpatch to England, and the Captain obſerves, "that he had every reaſon to indulge the hopes of his ſpeedy return, with further inſtructions for his conduct in thoſe regions."

In the mean time the friendly intercourſe

courſe continued between the two commanders, and the aſſiſtance given by Signior Quadra to our Navigators, in the further purſuit of their Voyage of Diſcovery was as effectual, as if no difference of ſentiment had ariſen reſpecting the ceſſion of Nootka.

Accordingly they parted in the moſt cordial manner, and our Navigators continued their ſurvey along the Southern Coaſt, the particulars of which are accurately related. On their arrival at a very conſiderable Spaniſh ſettlement called The Miſſion of St Franciſco on the 15th of November 1792, early in the morning, they found their anchorage to be in a moſt excellent bay, within three quarters of a mile from the neareſt ſhore. The herds of cattle and flocks of ſheep grazing on the ſurrounding hills were a ſight they had long been ſtrangers to: theſe indicated the reſidence of their proprietors not to be far remote. On hoiſting the colours at ſun-riſe a gun was fired, and in a little time afterwards ſeveral people were ſeen on horſeback coming from behind the hills down to the beach, who waved their hats, and made other ſignals for a boat, which was immediately ſent to the ſhore, and on its return, ſays the Captain, "I was favoured with the good company of a prieſt of the order of St Francis, and a ſerjeant in the Spaniſh army to breakfaſt. The reverend Father expreſſed the pleaſure he felt at our arrival, and aſſured me that every refreſhment and ſervice in the power of himſelf or Miſſion to beſtow, I might unreſervedly command; ſince it would be conferring on them all a peculiar obligation to allow them to be ſerviceable. The ſergeant expreſſed himſelf in the moſt friendly manner, and informed me, that, in the abſence of the commandant, he was directed on our arrival to render us every accommodation the ſettlement could afford." On the return of the Commandant, he went on board the Diſcovery, repeated the offers of ſervice that had been made them by their former viſitors, and informed the Captain, that Signior Quadra was waiting for him at the ſettlement at Monterrey. This polite reception was the reſult of general orders from the Court of Spain, which, through Signior Quadra, had been communicated to this commandant and to the neighbouring ſettlements and miſſions; conſequently our countrymen paſſed their time very agreeably at this place, whilſt the ſhips were taking in plenty of wood and water, and repairing ſome damages they had ſuſtained by tempeſtuous weather ſince they left Nootka. The deſcription of this delightful ſpot, of the buildings, mode of living, and other circumſtances relative to the Miſſion, render the firſt chapter of the ſecond Volume highly entertaining. The Miſſion we are informed was founded in 1778, *and is one of the northermoſt ſettlements of any deſcription*, formed by the Court of *Spain on the continental ſhore of North Weſt America, or the Iſlands adjacent.*

Their next viſit was to another ſettlement called the Miſſion of St Clara, about forty geographical miles from St Franciſco, to which they rode on horſeback; here they met with the ſame hearty welcome, and the account of the country, its ſtate of cultivation, products, and manufactures carried on by the native Indians under the direction of the reverent Fathers of the Miſſion is equally intereſting. "In this country the Oak, as timber, appears to take the lead. A tree of this deſcription, near the eſtabliſhment, meaſured fifteen feet in the girth; and I am confident that on our journey thither, we paſſed ſeveral of greater magnitude. The timber of theſe oaks is reputed to be equal in quality to any produced in Europe."

At the *famous* Port of Monterrey, ſo diſtinguiſhed by the Spaniards, the Captain had the ſatisfaction to find his friend Signior Quadra, when, after reciprocal civilities and the uſual naval ceremonies had paſſed between them, the Spaniard informed him, that he had received orders from his Court to capture all veſſels he ſhould find engaged in commercial purſuits on this coaſt, except the veſſels belonging to the people of Great Britain, who were to proceed without the leaſt interruption or moleſtation. Theſe orders induced both gentlemen to believe that their reſpective Sovereigns had adjuſted, and finally concluded every arrangement with reſpect to the territories at Nootka; and this opinion cemented ſtill more cloſely their perſonal attachment.

Captain Vancouver now judged it pro-

proper to forward freſh diſpatches to the Admiralty, as it was only by ſuch communications, that any juſt or reaſonable concluſion could be drawn, either in reſpect to the national advantages which were likely to reſult from a further proſecution of commercial purſuits in theſe regions, or of the moſt proper ſituations for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing permanent eſtabliſhments on the coaſt, to protect and facilitate the trade, if carried into execution. He had likewiſe obtained the poſſeſſion of all the charts of the Spaniſh diſcoveries to the northward of his own reſearches.

Lieutenant Broughton, then commander of the Chatham, was entruſted with theſe documents and the diſpatches, and the liberal conduct of the Spaniſh Commander upon this occaſion deſerves recital in Captain Vancouver's own words: "On this occaſion, I requeſted Signior Quadra, if it were compatible with his inclination, and the diſpoſition of the Spaniſh Court, that Mr Broughton ſhould be permitted to take his paſſage by the way of New Spain to England. To this Signior Quadra, without the leaſt heſitation, and in the moſt friendly manner, replied, that Mr Broughton might accompany him to St Blas, where he would ſupply him with money, and every other requiſite in his power, which could contribute to render his laborious journey acroſs the continent of America as pleaſant as could be expected from the nature of the undertaking." Before his departure Mr Broughton alſo had the ſatisfaction of accompanying the two Commanders and ſeveral Engliſh and Spaniſh officers on an agreeable excurſion to St Carlos near Monterrey. An elegant engraved view of this Miſſion illuſtrates the deſcription of the country.

To fill up the meaſure of Signior Quadra's liberality, he refuſed to receive, or to ſuffer any of his countrymen to receive any money, or to deliver in any account of the ſtores, cattle, and refreſhments from time to time delivered for the uſe of the veſſels under the command of Captain Vancouver, and all his remonſtrances to the contrary only produced this generous reply, "That the only *ſettlement* in which he could poſſibly engage was that of ſeeing we were accommodated to the extent of our wiſhes with every ſupply the country could beſtow, and that repayment would be moſt amply made, by the promiſed ſucceſs attending every creature and production, that we had either received for our own uſe, or that were deſtined for other purpoſes." It is the more eſſential to record this tranſaction as our Navigator met with a very different and even a rude reception in the month of October 1793, from the then commandant of Monterrey, when they anchored in the bay, nearly in the ſame ſpot, and in the vicinity of the Preſidency of St Franciſco, where they had been ſo hoſpitably entertained during the months of November and December of the preceding year.

Some of the chapters of the ſecond Volume neceſſarily oblige the reader to recede from the future progreſs of the *Diſcovery*, in order to review the paſt tranſactions of the Chatham during her ſeparation from the Commander: they parted company in a heavy gale of wind off the entrance of Columbia River on the 21ſt of October 1792, and from that time to the rejoining the Diſcovery in Monterrey Bay about the latter end of November, Mr Broughton had explored that river, as far as it was navigable in the Chatham, and where it was not he had made excurſions in the cutter and the boats belonging to her. The deſcription of the country on its ſhores, and of the inhabitants of the few Indian villages they viſited, affords ample gratification to laudable curioſity.

By the additional inſtructions from the Lords of the Admiralty recited in Vol. I. Captain Vancouver was to expect the arrival of the *Dædalus* ſtore-ſhip either at Nootka or at ſome of the Sandwich Iſlands, ſhe was to deliver as much of her cargo as the Diſcovery and the Chatham might want, and afterwards to remain under his command till he ſhould judge it convenient to ſend her with a freſh ſtock of cattle, and other proviſions for the uſe of the Colony at Port Jackſon in Botany Bay. The Dædalus arrived at Nootka during the firſt abſence of Captain Vancouver in the purſuit of his diſcoveries; but a melancholy event had taken place during her voyage, of which an

account is given in Chapter IV. of this volume, from the narrative of Mr Thomas New the maſter: he ſtates that the Dædalus proceeded from Owhyhee, where Mr Hergeſt received the orders Captain Vancouver had left there for him, to the N. W. ſide of *Woaboo*: on the 7th of May 1792 ſhe arrived in the bay, and Mr Hergeſt at firſt determined not to anchor there, as he conſidered the inhabitants of that neighbourhood to be the moſt ſavage and deceitful of any amongſt the Sandwich Iſlands; but unfortunately he afterwards receded from his former wiſe reſolution, and ordered the ſhip to be anchored. The cutter was hoiſted out and veered aſtern for the convenience of purchaſing water from the natives, but before three caſks were filled, which was ſoon done, he ordered the cutter alongſide, the full caſks to be taken out and replaced by empty ones; and then, accompanied by Mr Gooch, he went on ſhore, and another boat was hoiſted out for the purpoſe of obtaining water; while thoſe on board continued making purchaſes of refreſhments until near dark. At this time the cutter returned with only five perſons inſtead of the eight who had gone on ſhore in her, from whom was learned the diſtreſſing intelligence, that Mr Hergeſt, Mr Gooch the aſtronomer, and two of the ſhip's crew being landed unarmed with two of the water caſks to fill, their defenceleſs ſituation was perceived by the natives who immediately attacked them, killed one of the people, and carried off the two gentlemen. The other ſeaman, being a very ſtout active man, made his eſcape through a great number of theſe ſavages, fled to the boat, and with two others landed again, with two muſkets, and with an intention to reſcue their officers, and to recover the body of their meſſmate. They ſoon perceived that both Mr Hergeſt and Mr Gooch were yet alive amongſt a vaſt concourſe of inhabitants, who were ſtripping them, and forcing them up the hills behind the village: they endeavoured to get near the multitude, but were ſo aſſailed by ſtones from the croud, who had now gained the ſurrounding hills, that they were under the painful neceſſity of retiring; and as night was faſt approaching, they thought it moſt adviſable to return on board. Mr New, immediately aſſembled all the officers, to conſult with them what was beſt to be done. It was agreed to ſtand off and on with the ſhip during night, and in the morning to ſend the cutter well manned and armed on ſhore, and if poſſible to recover their unfortunate commander and his companion. An old Chief belonging to *Atiowai*, who had been on board ſince the Dædalus entered the Bay, went alſo in the boat as an interpreter, and to employ his good offices. He was firſt landed, and went towards the natives of whom he demanded the abſent gentlemen; on which he was informed that they were both killed the preceding night. Having delivered this meſſage, he was ſent back to demand their bodies; but was told in reply, that they had been cut in pieces, and divided amongſt ſeven different chiefs.

Thus terminated this horrid tranſaction; and we find that on his ſecond viſit to the Sandwich Iſlands Captain Vancouver ſailed to *Woaboo* for the purpoſe of ſeeking for and puniſhing the murderers. Three of them were accordingly, with the conſent of the Chiefs of the iſland, apprehended, and carried on board the Diſcovery, tried and executed fifteen months after the melancholy event. The whole proceeding is detailed in Chapter VIII. of this Volume: the other tranſactions with the rude inhabitants of ſuch remote regions, viſited by civilized Europeans, or Americans, for the purpoſe of commerce, or the improvement of navigation, we reſerve for our concluding review of the third and laſt volume.

(*To be continued.*)

An Eſſay on the Revenues of the Church of England. By Morgan Cove, LL. B. Vicar of Sithney, Cornwall. 2d Edit. 8vo. 5s. Boards. Cadell jun. and Davies.

FROM this eſſay, we ſelect a few facts, ſhewing the preſent ſtate of the revenues of the Church; with the parallel the author runs between the church eſtabliſhents of England and Scotland.

'It appears from the *Liber Regis* according to *Arch-Deacon Plymley in his Charge to the Clergy of Salop in the year* 1793, that there are in England and Wales

Wales, 5,098 Rectories, 3,687 Vicarages, and 2,970 Churches which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial; in all, 11,755 Churches, contained in about 10,000 parishes, at which number the parishes, throughout the kingdom, are usually estimated.

'From the aggregate amount of the incomes of 3,181 livings, now and formerly in charge of the King's Books, situated in every county in the kingdom, and whose value hath been collected almost entirely within the last ten years, from various sources of public and private information, it appears,—that each of these livings is now worth, on the average, 141*l.* *per annum*, and that, when compared with the value annexed to them in the King's Books, they have all increased in the *general* proportion of about ten to one, since the time of the Reformation;—but, that the Rectories have increased in the ratio of nearly eleven to one, and are at present of the yearly value of 162*l* each,—and that the Vicarages have increased in the ratio of rather more than nine to one, and are at present of the yearly value of 106*l*. each. The number of Rectories, included in this calculation, is 2,037, and of the Vicarages 1,144:—the collective value of the former, in the King's Books, being 30,158*l*. and of the latter 13,379*l*.—and the collective value of the former, at present, being 330,754*l*. and of the latter 121,403*l*. *per annum*.

"According, then, to the present average value of these Rectories and Vicarages, and to the number of the Rectorial, Vicarial, and other Churches throughout the kingdom, as before given from the *Liber Regis*, the revenues of the Parochial Clergy will be increased to the amount of 1,313,000*l*. *per annum*, as thus appears:—5,098 Rectories, at 162*l*. each, will give 825,876*l*.—3,687 Vicarages, at 106*l*. each, will give 398,222*l*.—And, 1782 (that is, three fifths of 2,980) Churches, which are neither Rectorial nor Vicarial, but are presumed to be Parochial Cures, at—suppose the ample allowance of—50*l*. each, will give 89,100*l*. And when, to these sums, are added the Episcopal, Cathedral, and University revenues, amounting, as before stated, to 392,000*l*. *per annum*, it will be seen, that the Bishop of Llandaff's valuation of the Church and University revenues, is exceeded, by the sum of 205,000*l*."

From the revenues, the essayist proceeds to estimate the number of the established Clergy.

"They have been variously estimated, as much above 20,000, as below 15,000:—a medium between both, or 18,000, is, most probably, the correctest statement of them, as it will allow a Supernumerary or Curate to about one half of the before stated number of 11,755 Churches.

"These eighteen thousand persons, whether beneficed or expectant, with their families and dependents, make up, possibly, near 100,000 souls, reckoning at the rate of five and an half persons to a family.

In a parallel drawn between the Church Establishments of England and Scotland, we learn that

"The whole provision of the Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland was estimated, about forty years past, in the year 1755, at about 68,500*l*. *per annum*; which, being divided between 944 Ministers, afforded to each of them, on the average, an annual income of 72*l*. This provision may, indeed, have been increased; but, nevertheless, whatever it may be now, it appears, from the foregoing authenticated publications, to be daily growing of less and less estimation, and scarcely an object of desire. It is so incompetent to the decent and comfortable maintenance of the present Ministry, notwithstanding the great cheapness of the necessaries of life in Scotland, when compared with the prices of them in England, that not only the Ministers themselves complain and are uneasy in their situations, but their unpleasant and confined circumstances are so obvious, that the youth of respectable families and connections are prevented and deterred from entering, as formerly, into the Ministry.

"The consequences of this have been, that those of inferior families and situations in life have been already candidates for, and have been necessarily ordained into the Ministry, from the mere want of others, of more respectable connections, and more qualified by education and professional studies. From time to time, even this class of the people will withdraw themselves, (as views of bettering their con-

ditions in the commercial line, or some lucrative employment, continue to present themselves before them), and others of ſtill leſs character, conſequence and qualifications, will be brought forward, and, (though ill calculated to further the purpoſes of religion), muſt through neceſſity be introduced into its offices. And thus, the poiſon of the Scottiſh Eſtabliſhment prove its moſt deadly foe, and the event, in all likelihood, work its ruin; as all the good effects, both civil and religious, which have reſulted from it will gradually

* * *Floated Land*, as it is practiſed in the County of Gloucester, proved to be preferable to any other Method of Uſe in this Country; with a particular Examination of what Mr Boiſwell, Mr Davis, Mr Marſhall, and others, have written on the Subject. Minute and plain Directions are afterwards given, for the Formation of a floated Meadow, with three deſcriptive Plates. By T. Wright. 8vo. 3s. 6d. ſewed. Hatchard.

"To [illegible] two blades of graſs [illegible] where only one [illegible] been allowed to be [illegible] the country the moſt laudable object, and this is not only propoſed to be effected in the art of floating land, or of watering meadows "by paſſing a complete ſheet of quick-flowing water over them at leaſt an inch thick," but has been actually accomplished. The method therefore of effecting it, or the detailed proceſs with all the minutiæ of practice, it is highly meritorious to lay before the public.

Mr W. tells us that he conſiders the water of every copious and rapid ſtream as loaded with manure of the moſt fertilizing quality; and he is not a little juſtified in this imagination, by the fact that land may be made rich by it, whatever be the nature of the ſoil and ſubſoil. He obſerves, in commenting on a portion of Mr Boiſwell, that "though, after a few years, difference of ſoil may have conſiderable effect, after a continuance of floating, good water will form for itſelf a good new ſoil."

The primary objects of this practice are ſuppoſed to be, firſt, to procure a *depoſit of manure* from water uſed; and ſecondly to *ſhelter* land from the ſeverity of winter. Whether Mr W.'s theory be accurate reſpecting theſe particulars is of no importance. The evident utility of the practice, or the effect produced, will intereſt the public and give a value to his treatiſe.

In his former pamphlet, Mr W. eſtimated too lowly the expence of making meadows for floating. He now ſets the coſt at between 3l. and 6l. per acre.

"Before I begin to point out the particular mode of forming a floated meadow; ſuch queſtions as the following are neceſſary to be propoſed: Will the ſtream of water to be employed in floating, admit of a temporary wear or dam across it? Can you dam up, and raiſe the water high enough to flow over the ſurface of your land, without flooding and injuring your neighbours' adjoining land? Or, is your water already high enough, without a wear; or, can you make it ſo, by taking it out of the ſtream higher up, and by the conductor, keeping it up nearly to its level, till it enters the meadow? And can you draw the water off your meadow as quick, as it is brought on? If you are free from all objections of this kind, you may proceed in the following manner:

"In the firſt place, when the deſcent is not ſufficiently great to be determined by the eye, take an accurate level of the ground intended for floating, and compare the higheſt part of it, with the height of the ſtream of water to be uſed. Aſcertain how many inches fall, there are, from the ſurface of the water, to the higheſt part of the land: if the higheſt part of the land, be adjoining to the ſtream, the proceſs is eaſy; but if, as it often happens, it be diſtant from, or the fartheſt part from the ſtream, the execution becomes more difficult; as it is neceſſary, that the ſides of the ditch which introduces the water, ſhould be raiſed all that diſtance, and kept high enough to carry the water to the aforeſaid higheſt part. In this caſe, cut, in as direct a line as circumſtances will allow, a wide ditch, or maſter-feeder, keeping up its banks, not upon a dead level, but with a gradual deſcent from beginning to end. Suppoſing the higheſt part of the meadow to be one hundred

ded yards diſtant from the ſtream, and you have five inches fall in that diſtance, you are to give to the whole length, an equal degree of deſcent, that is, to each twenty yards, one inch fall; and then every drop of water will be kept in equable and conſtant motion." *M. R.*

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POETRY.

FOR THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

POEM,

By James Thomſon, *on ſeeing his Bower ſtript of its leaves in one froſty night.*

AE night ſhort ſyne, I went to ſee
A ſhed; where aft the muſe and me,
On ſummer e'ens, do take a turn,
Alang the ſide of a ſweet burn.
Whoſe banks are lin'd with vi'lets blue,
Sweet brier and roſes, not a few;
The cowſlips ſcent this peaſant ſhed,
And daiſies fringe the flowery bed.
Sweet nuts are plenty on the braes,
Strawberries wild and bitter ſlaes;
The gowdſpink, linnet, and the thruſh,
Sing ſweetly thus, on ilka buſh.
But, to my grief, when coming there,
I found my ſhed, of leaves quite bare;
How fair, ſaid I, thou wert this morn,
And, in the evening, how forlorn.
There's not a leaf of verdure green,
In a' thy dwelling to be ſeen;
Thy leaves, like faithleſs friends, are fled,
When troubles hover round thy head.
When nipping froſt and driving ſnaw,
And ſhowers of hail in plenty fa';
The boiſterous wind and drenching rain,
Will batter ilka ſhed and plain.
And thou, thy lane, theſe blaſts maun dree,
Without a leaf to cover thee:
How many like thy leaves, I ſay,
When fortune failes, and friends ſhall ſtay.
But, if that fortune change the lot,
To hamely diet and thread-bare coat;
Like morning dew before the ſun,
As faſt away ſuch friends will run.
But, to return to my low'd ſhed,
Thy pleaſures a', ſaid I, are fled;
And I may be, ere ye return,
Laid low, and ſleeping in my urn.
How ſoon that change, I do not know,
A ſtep I ne'er may farther go;
My breath may flee, it's on the wing,
And leave me here a lifeleſs thing.
Great God of mercy me prepare,
For that great change, be't late or air:
And under ſhadow of thy wings,
May I be ſafe; when earthly things,
And earthly joys ſhall be a wreck,
Great God of mercy me protect.

LINES.

On the death of an amiable child, about eight years of age.

WHAT magic charm can bind the guſhing eye?
What tender voice repreſs the incipient ſigh?
Still, is my pillow ſtain'd with many a tear,
And ſtill I ſigh o'er youth's untimely bier.
Oh reſtleſs memory, let thy workings ceaſe,
And give this throbbing breaſt a moment's peace.
Go muſe upon ſome paſt, but happier day,
When all was joyous, blooming, ſweet, and gay,
Then, fair indeed the face of nature ſmil'd,
How fondly then, I gazed upon my child!
Saw every virtue, in her opening mind,
All that a parent's heart could wiſh to find.
Little dream'd, impending was that hour,
When cruel fate, would crop this lovely flower:
Nor ever thought my child and I ſhould part,
Till conquering death had aim'd at me his dart.
But let me not repine, 'tis Heaven's command,
O God, I bow beneath thy chaſtening hand;
Grant to thy ſervant, a corrected mind,
Truſt in thy providence, and heart reſign'd.
May this affliction, ſent by thy decree,
Exalt my views to happineſs and Thee.
To happineſs, that ne'er ſhall know alloy,
Where all is ſacred rapture, endleſs joy.
Then, when our ſorrows and our tears are paſt,
Our dear departed friends we meet at laſt.
Freed, from the frailties, of this dreary vale,
Our bleſt Redeemer's name, with hallelujah's hail.

M.

HORACE (Ode 16th Book 2d)
Otium, Divos, &c.

Imitated by Warren Haſtings, Eſq; at Sea, An. 1785.
To John Shore, Eſq.

FOR eaſe, the harraſs'd ſeaman prays,
When equinoctial tempeſts raiſe,
The Cape's ſurrounding wave;
When hanging o'er the reef he hears,
The cracking maſt, and ſees or fears
Beneath, his wat'ry grave.

For eaſe, the ſlow *Maratta* ſpoils,
And hardier *Sic* erratic toils,
And both their eaſe forego;
For eaſe, which neither gold can buy,
Nor robes, nor gems (which oft belie
The cover'd heart), beſtow.

For neither wealth nor titles join'd,
Can heal the foul or ſuffering mind,
Lo! where their owner lies!
Perch'd on his couch diſtemper breathes,
And care, like ſmoke, in turbid wreathes,
Round the gay ceiling flies.

He who enjoys (nor covets more)
The lands his father own'd before,
Is of true bliſs poſſeſſ'd;
Let but his mind unfetter'd tread,
Far as the paths of knowledge lead,
And wiſe, as well as bleſt.

No fears his peace of mind annoy,
Left printed lies his fame deſtroy,
Which labour'd years have won;
Nor pack'd committees break his reſt,
Nor a'rice ſends him forth in queſt,
Of climes beneath the ſun.

Short is our ſpan, then why engage,
In ſchemes for which man's tranſient age,
Was ne'er by fate deſign'd;
Why flight the gift of nature's hand,
What vagrant from his native land,
E'er left himſelf behind.

The reſtleſs thought, and wayward will,
And diſcontent attend him ſtill,
Nor quit him while he lives;
At ſea—care follows in the wind,
At land—it mounts the pad behind,
Or with the poſt-boy drives.

He who would happy live to-day,
Should laugh the preſent ills away,
Nor think of woes to come;
For come they will, or ſoon, or late,
Since mix'd at beſt is man's eſtate,
By heaven's eternal doom.

To ripen'd age Clive liv'd renown'd,
With *lucks* enriched with *honours* crown'd,
(His valour's well earn'd meed);
Too long, alas! he lived to hate
His envied lot, and died too late,
From life's oppreſſion freed.

An early death was *Elliot's* doom,
I ſaw his op'ning virtues bloom,
And manly ſenſe unfold;
Too ſoon to fade—I bade the ſtone,
Record his name 'mid hordes unknown,
Unknowing what it told *.

To thee, perhaps, the fates may give,
(I wiſh they may) in wealth to live,
Flocks, herds, and fruitful fields;
Thy vacant hours in mirth to ſhine,
With theſe, the muſe, already thine
Her preſent bounties yields.

For me, O *Shore*, I only claim,
To merit, not to ſeek for fame,
The good and juſt to pleaſe;
A ſtate, above the fear of want,
Domeſtic love, heaven's choiceſt grant,
Health, leiſure, peace, and *eaſe*.

* Mr Elliot, ſon to the late Sir Gilbert, and brother of the preſent Lord Minto died in Sept. 1778, on an embaſſy to Mordajee Boſſla. A monument was erected on the ſpot to his memory by Mr Haſtings, and a town has been built near the place by the Marattas, which is called *Elliot Gringe* or Elliot's Town.

ODE TO YOUTH.

From Poems by Miſs Hannah Brand.

SWEET Morn of Life! all hail, ye hours of eaſe!
When blooms the cheek with roſeate, varying dyes;
When modeſt grace exerts each power to pleaſe,
And ſtreaming luſtre radiates in the eyes.
Thy paſt hours innocent, thy preſent gay,
Thy future, halcyon Hope depicts without allay.

Day ſpring of life! oh, ſtay thy fleeting hours!
Thou fairy reign of ev'ry pleaſant thought!
Fancy, to cheer thy path, ſtrews all her flowers,
And in her loom thy plan of years is wrought.
By thee for goodneſs is each heart careſs'd,
The world, untried, is judg'd by that within thy breaſt.

Sweet ſtate of Youth! O harmony of ſoul!
Now chearful dawns the day, noon brightly beams,
And evening comes ſerene, nor cares controul,
And night approaches with ſoft infant dreams
Circling, the morn beholds th' accuſtom'd round,
Life's ſmiling charities awake and joys abound.

Seaſon

Seaſon of hope and peace and virtues, ſtay!
And for our bliſs let inexperience reſt!
For what can prudent foreſight's beam diſplay?
Why—the barb'd arrow pointed at our breaſt!
Teach to ſuſpect the heart we guileleſs truſt,
And, ere we are betray'd, to think a friend unjuſt.
Thou candid age! with ardent friendſhip fraught,
That fearleſs confidence to none denies:
Better ſometimes deceiv'd—and, artleſs, taught
By thy own griefs the wiſdom of the wiſe.
For ſad experience, with ſorrowing breath,
Sheds, weeping ſheds, the priſtine roſes in hope's wreath.
Seaſon belov'd! Ah, doom'd to paſs away!
With all thy freſhneſs, all thy flatt'ring joys,
With blooming beauties envy'd; powerful ſway,
With laughing hours, the future ne'er annoys.
Ah! be thou ſpent as virtue bids to ſpend!
Then—though we wiſh thy ſtay—no ſigh's thy reign ſhall end.

THE COTTAGE.

Hail, ſacred ſcene of ſimple joy,
The little ruſtic *Cottage* hail!
Such as I oft have chanc'd to ſpy
In far off ſolitary Vale.
I know thee by thy whiten'd wall,
Thy lowly roof of warmeſt thatch,
Thy ſhadowy arm, thy caſement ſmall
Thy humble door, and ſimple latch.
May virtue ever dwell with thee,
And Nature's pure ſenſations bleſs
May pain ne'er riſe—to agony,
Nor even pleaſure—to exceſs.

SONNET.

From Poems by Miſs A. Seward.

DIM grows the vital flame in his dear breaſt
From whom my life I drew;—and thrice has ſpring
Bloom'd and fierce winter thrice, on darken'd wing,
Howl'd o'er the grey, waſte fields, ſince he poſſeſs'd
Or ſtrength of frame or intellect.—Now bring
Nor morn, nor eve, his chearful ſteps, that preſs'd
Thy pavement, Lichfield, in the ſpirit bleſs'd (cling
Of ſocial gladneſs. They have fail'd, and
Feebly to the fix'd chair, no more to riſe
Flatlie!—Ah! my heart forebodes that ſoon
The fall of days ſhall ſleep;—nor ſpring's ſoft ſighs,
Nor winter's blaſt awaken him!—Begun
The twilight!—Night is long!—but o'er his eyes (down!
Life-weary ſlumbers weigh the pale lids

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

COMMONS.

Continued from p. 557.

Finance.

July 3. Mr Pitt ſaid, that he ſhould then ſimply move the Houſe into a Committee to conſider of the amount of the national debt, the progreſs made towards the liquidation of it, the public revenue and expenditure, and the probable expenditure of a period of peace. In doing this, he deſired to be underſtood as wiſhing principally to move his ſeveral reſolutions in their ſucceſſion, for the conſideration of the Committee; and this being done, he ſhould move that the debate on the general queſtion might take place to-morrow ſe'ennight.

The Houſe now reſolved itſelf into the ſaid Committee—*Mr Bragge* in the Chair.

Mr Pitt then ſpoke to the following effect:—" Sir, however extenſive the ſubject referred to the Committee—however minute and varied in detail, I nevertheleſs flatter myſelf that I ſhall be able, without taking up much of your time, to ſtate the reſolutions which I ſhall in their ſucceſſion have the honour preſently to ſubmit to you. The object of the Honourable Gentleman's (Mr Tierney) motion, if I rightly underſtood him, was to take a view of the public debt exiſting before the war, compared to its accummulated amount in the preſent year; the public revenue and expenditure, and the probable expenditure and debt in a period of peace. Now, in following the Hon. Gentleman in that ſtatement made by him on a former day, it is neceſſary we ſhould conſider not only the amount of the national debt, but alſo the

the ſituation the country has been placed in—not only the more eaſily and ſpeedily to liquidate that debt, but immediately to bear with greater eaſe the burdens neceſſarily impoſed upon it. If ever one thing contributed to lighten the burdens of the people—if ever their future burdens were to be removed ſpeedily and certainly, and the public debt at the ſame time progreſſively diminiſhed, the mode of raiſing the ſupplies within the year was deſigned to produce thoſe great and good effects.—It was this change of ſyſtem which changed our ſituation; not indeed a ſtate of embarraſſment and deſpondence, but ſtill to a ſtate of comparative proſperity. In ſhewing in its right point of view the whole of our financial ſituation, it will be neceſſary to look back, not to 1793, the comparative period adopted by the Honourable Gentleman, but to a period when our finances were under the controul of events that made the compariſon more conſiſtent; we muſt look the year following the cloſe of the American war. The period choſen by the Honourable Member is, on the contrary, the laſt year of a peace during which the country roſe to unparalleled proſperity, a proſperity which has not deſerted us, and which we may with confidence promiſe ourſelves will continue increaſing, even with renewed exertion and increaſing burdens. I do not in any great ſums much differ from the Hon. Gentleman, but if part of my reſolutions differ from his, that principle of compariſon is carried throughout the whole."

Mr Pitt then went into a minute compariſon between Mr Tierney's ſtatement and his own, and detected ſeveral errors in the former.

"In looking at all to the permanent revenue, the Committee will ſee that the bare proportion in which the revenue is increaſed is an adequate criterion of the ſtate of the country when we have been obliged to impoſe taxes to the amount of 8,000,000l. within the year. Yet, though I in this way ſhow the inadequacy of ſuch a criterion, it is not the leſs true that our reſources are immenſe, and commenſurate to every purpoſe of ſecurity and defence. It would have been impoſſible for the country to pay 8,000,000l. taxes without an increaſe of commerce. When we know that the amount of the permanent taxes on the 5th April 1799 is 14,574,000l.; that it was only that ſum in 1793, and that it exceeds the amount of the permanent taxes on the 5th of January 1784. by 3,305,000l. where are we to look for the means of paying an additional 8,000,000l. but in the increaſe of our commerce?

"It would be idle to attribute ſuch an increaſe to the increaſe of conſumers, and therefore the cauſe is to be found in that to which I trace it. But if that view of the permanent revenue be encouraging, looking at our commerce, we have ſtill greater reaſon, if poſſible, to rejoice; our confidence in our ſtrength and reſources may ſafely be increaſed, while it exhibits the ſituation of the country the proudeſt, the moſt powerful, and the moſt wealthy of any of its days of greateſt glory. In the year 1784, the total value of the imports was 13,122,235l. in 1799 they amount to 25,554,000l. making an increaſe, as compared with 1793, of 12,531,765l. ſo that the trade of the country has increaſed in that period nearly in the proportion of two to one.

"If again we look at the exports, which afford a better teſt of wealth, we ſhall find that, in 1784, they amounted to 10,409,713l. and in 1799 to 19,771,510l. affording an increaſe of more than nine millions, being again nearly double on the comparative view of thoſe different periods. Looking at the average of ſix years of war in 1784, and ſix years of war in 1799, in the firſt of theſe periods our exports are 8,616,660l. in the laſt 17,154,323l. making an increaſe of 8,537,663l. When we turn our eyes to the ſtate of our exports in foreign merchandize, the proſpect is ſtill more flattering. In 1784, the total amount of foreign merchandize exported was 4,332,909l. and on an average of ſix years ending Jan. 5, 1784, was 4,263,930l. In Jan. 1799 our foreign exports amounted to 14,028,000l. being an increaſe of three or four times what it was in 1784; and if again we take an average of ſix years of war ending in 1784, and of ſix years ending 1799, the amount of the average exports in the latter year being 10,791,000l. we ſee an increaſe as three to one. If therefore we look to the

the exports and imports, we ſee that they are increaſed beyond all compariſon. I come next, Sir, to the reſolutions that relate to the expences within the year, and undoubtedly our expences are great and heavy. We have been obliged to impoſe taxes which produce a preſſure on many claſſes which I regret and lament, but ſtill I cannot but regard it as the beſt proof of wealth, that the country is able to bear its encreaſed burdens without undermining its capital, or endangering its credit.—As to the means of the country to ſupport itſelf and to redeem the accummulated debt of 35 millions, I beg leave to remark, that although the income tax is now taken at 7,500,000l. I ſhall eſtimate it at 10,000,000l. what it was originally ſtated at, and that becauſe we are not yet able to aſcertain what will be the produce of a new tax, and farther, becauſe I think *we ought to take ſteps to make it productive to the amount required.* I wiſh to be underſtood. The reaſon I ſhould recommend it to the Houſe to take ſuch ſteps would be to prevent a greater miſchief—the increaſing the burdens of the nation. But I hope, Sir, the tax will be found to yield its full amount by merely altering the mode of collecting it: and here I muſt ſay, that if any evaſion be traced it ought to be rigorouſly corrected; and ſo neceſſary do I conſider the tax, that I ſhould even propoſe *to raiſe the rate*, ſo as to produce its full amount."

Mr Pitt then obſerved, that it muſt afford a peculiar degree of ſatisfaction to contemplate, that according to this plan the whole of the debt incurred in the courſe of the preſent war would be extinguiſhed in the year 1840, provided that within that period the country would patiently bear the preſent taxes; and great as thoſe burdens were, if gentlemen would look forward to the relief which the ſuſtaining of them would afford themſelves as well as to their poſterity, he was ſure that he had ſaid enough to ſatisfy every man that it was ultimately to his advantage to acquieſce cheerfully in the plan propoſed. He truſted therefore that this view of the ſubject would be ſatisfactory and encouraging to thoſe who had hitherto been in the habit of deſponding at the idea of the probability of a failure in the finances of the country. He truſted that gentlemen would perceive, that if the national debt had increaſed, the wealth of the country had increaſed in the proportion; nay, he could confidently ſtate, that the trade of the country had increaſed in more than a double proportion. Upon the whole, he could aſſure the Committee, that every ſource of wealth and ſtrength was in a more flouriſhing ſtate than the moſt ſanguine expectations could have anticipated. The hopes of our inveterate enemies were now completely blaſted.—The perſevering ſpirit of a brave and generous people, the readineſs with which every ſacrifice was made, and the energy of its Parliament, had left this country in that ſituation in which he hoped it would ever continue, that of being the admiration and the bulwark of the whole world. Mr Pitt then concluded with moving his reſolutions.

Mr Tierney made ſeveral remarks on Mr Pitt's calculations, and concluded with obſerving that an idea had been held out that the country would be able to ſupport the war let it continue ever ſo long, for which reaſon he was the more anxious to preſs his reſolutions. There was one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Windham) in that Houſe, who wiſhed the war to be continued until the ancient monarchy ſhould be reſtored. He gave him and Lord Fitzwilliam, who held the ſame opinion, full credit for their ſincerity; and as long as one of theſe continued to be a Miniſter aſſiſting in his Majeſty's Councils, there was no great chance of a reſtoration of peace. He ſhould conſider the reſignation of that Right Hon. Gentleman as the ſignal of peace. He would, however, put it to the Houſe, whether this was not the moment in which the country was in the beſt condition to obtain a ſafe and honourable peace.

Mr Windham ſaid, as he felt himſelf alluded to for having delivered an opinion which was miſ-ſtated, he begged leave to trouble the Houſe with a few words on the occaſion. He had merely ſaid, that there was no ſecurity for Europe but in the reeſtabliſhment of the ancient monarchy of France with certain modifications. In ſtating that opinion, which was the reſult of his own ſpeculations, no in-

ference

ference could be drawn from it, that we were not, whenever a fit occaſion might preſent itſelf, to treat with any other Government which might exiſt in France. He only developed his ſentiment, that there was no real ſecurity but in the reſtoration of the ancient ſyſtem. But he did not pretend to maintain that this country ſhould pledge itſelf for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ancient Government. Such an opinion would, indeed, be altogether ridiculous and abſurd. For we could not at preſent ſay what the terms of peace might be. Peace might become fit and expedient, when the dangers of peace would appear upon mature conſideration leſs than the dangers of war. When the late negociation was carried on, had it led to peace, ſuch a peace might not have been deemed as good and ſecure as that which would have been choſen in preference to it, but it might ſtill have been juſtly conſidered as preferable to war. All therefore that he aſked was, that the character and deſcription of the Government with which we were to treat ſhould be taken into conſideration, whenever the moment arrived of our diſcuſſing the terms of peace. There was ſomething, however, at the bottom of the Hon. Gentleman's oppoſition, that went to provide for the ſecurity of the Republic, one and indiviſible—ſomething that wiſhed to preſerve Government whoſe ſervice was perfect freedom. With that exception, the Hon. Gentleman and himſelf did not diſagree in ſubſtance, for it is evident that they were both to be regulated by what ſhould appear moſt advantageous in deciding the queſtion of peace or war. If he was ſuſpected of attachment to deſpotiſm, why might not the Hon. Gentleman as juſtly be ſuſpected of attachment to Republicaniſm? For his part, he felt himſelf to be entirely Engliſh, and in every queſtion which reſpected the intereſt and happineſs of his country, he thought it his duty to act in conformity to all conſiderations by which thoſe great objects could be honourably promoted.

Mr Pitt's reſolutions were read and agreed to.

The Houſe was then reſumed, and adjourned—See p. 624.

LORDS.

July 4. On the motion for committing the Judges ſalary bill, Lord Abingdon divided the Houſe in oppoſition.—For going into the Committee 11; againſt it 2. Majority, 9.

Slave reſtriction Bill.

5th. *The Duke of Clarence* roſe, and, in a ſpeech of more than two hours, gave it his moſt decided negative.—He took a review of the evidence which had been brought forward, and from hence concluded, that, if this bill paſſed into a law, it would be highly injurious to our Weſt India colonies, and conſequently to the kingdom at large. He detailed at great length the tonnage of ſhipping, the capital employed, and the vaſt ſums remitted to England by the Weſt India trade.

Lord Grenville, after expreſſing his admiration of the eloquence of the illuſtrious perſonage who had juſt ſpoken, obſerved, that between him and his Royal Highneſs there could perſonally be no debate, becauſe between them there was no equality.

Lord Romney called to order.—He agreed with the Noble Secretary of State, that perſonally there was no equality between the illuſtrious Prince and any other member of that Houſe; there could be no equality—perſonal equality between his Royal Highneſs and any other member then in the Houſe there was none—but he always underſtood that his Majeſty having called any perſon to a ſeat in that Houſe, gave him an equality with any other perſonage in it, as to the right of ſpeaking.

Lord Thurlow ſaid, I wiſh to have it clearly underſtood, whether it is the conſtitution of this Houſe, that we are unequal in our rights to ſpeak here. I am one of the loweſt in point of rank. I contend not for ſuperiority of talent, or for preference, or for any conſideration whatever; but I claim to be exactly equal, not only to the illuſtrious perſonage who has juſt ſpoken, and whom your Lordſhips have heard with ſo much pleaſure, but alſo with the Prince of Wales, if he were preſent in the Houſe, and acting as a Peer of Parliament.—I know of no difference between Peers of Parliament conſidered in their parliamentary character, and I do think that the loweſt in rank in the Houſe, is equal to the higheſt, while we are

debating. If rank or talent created an inequality in our rights to ſpeak in this Houſe the illuſtrious perſonage who has juſt ſpoken would have a higher right than I pretend to have, but I do claim for my humble ſelf an equality with every Prince of the Blood, or any other who has a ſeat in this Houſe, to ſpeak my ſentiments.

Lord Grenville then proceeded, and in very ſtrong language, made ſeveral remarks againſt the ſlave trade in general; but as the preſent bill went to reſtrict it in ſome meaſure, he was a friend to it on that account, as well as becauſe, through the medium of the Sierra Leone Company, it was calculated to introduce civilization among the Africans.

Lord Weſtmoreland was againſt it.

Lord Holland reprobated the idea of the ſlave trade in general, and ſupported the bill.

Lord Kinnoul doubted very much as to the actual inhumanity of the trade.

Biſhop of Rocheſter denied that the preſent bill in any manner affected the general queſtion of the abolition of the ſlave trade: He then remarked upon the advantages that were likely to accrue from it, without the leaſt injury to the Weſt India trade: he was therefore a friend to the meaſure, as likely to reſtrict the nefarious practice.

Lord Thurlow replied to moſt of the arguments of the Learned Prelate; but his principal objections to the bill appeared to be, that it was to benefit the Sierra Leone Company, at the expence of the Weſt India merchants. He treated the company in very ſevere terms, as having done, under the maſk of piety and humanity, thoſe things that other perſons would have been aſhamed of.

The queſtion was then put, and on a diviſion there appeared,

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Majority againſt the bill——7

Scotch ſmall notes bill.

9*th*. The order for the reading this bill a third time being moved and read,

The Duke Athol ſaid, that having taken up ſo much of their Lordſhips time on this ſubject the preceeding day, he would only now ſtate, that ſuch of the unchartered Banks in Scotland as had heard of the bill, conſcious that there was not time enough, at ſuch an advanced period of the ſeſſion to petition the Houſe to be heard by their counſel againſt it, had petitioned Government to ſuffer a branch of the Stamp Office to be carried to Edinburgh, as nothing but ſuch a meaſure could put them on a fair footing, comparatively, with the Bank of Scotland, and the Royal Bank of Edinburgh. His Grace defied any man to prove that an individual had loſt a ſingle guinea by any one of the private Banks, which was an irrefragable proof of their eſtabliſhed credit in the country. His Grace repeated, that they could not poſſibly get their notes ready to iſſue, with the neceſſary ſtamp, by the firſt of December, and reminded their Lordſhips of the number of notes for ſmall ſums the Stamp Office would have to Stamp for England, which muſt in ſome ſort delay the ſtamping of the number that would be wanted for the unchartered banks of Scotland. The Duke concluded with declaring that he would make no farther oppoſition to the bill, but would enter on the journals his diſſent to its paſſing, aſſigning the reaſons on which he grounded it. His Grace then read his diſſent to the Houſe at full length.

The bill was then read.

12*th*. The Houſe of Lords having met between one and two o'clock, the royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to upwards of ſixty public and private bills. A ſhort adjournment then took place.

At three o'clock, his Majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe, when the royal aſſent was given to the Militia Reduction, and ſeveral other public and private bills; after which

Mr Addington, the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words:

'*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

'In the name of the Commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, it is my duty humbly to tender to your Majeſty the bills by which their grants are completed for the public ſervice of the year.

'The magnitude of the ſupply, and the cheerfulneſs with which it has been given, combined with the flouriſhing ſtate of commerce and of the revenue, and with the manifeſtations of zeal and public ſpirit which univerſally prevail, may juſtly be conſidered as indications, the moſt encouraging and deciſive

five, of the abundance, and unimpaired resources of the British empire, and of the unshaken firmness of your faithful people. To your Commons, it is a subject of pride and satisfaction to reflect, that in providing for the exigency of the present conjuncture, they have been enabled to adopt a measure which, though attended with sacrifices unprecedented in their amount, is entirely calculated to administer effectual support to public credit; upon the depreciation and expected failure of which the enemy have long been induced to found the vain hope of destroying the liberties and independence of those kingdoms.

'This conduct, however, of your Commons, has not been influenced by a limited and partial view of the situation and circumstances of this country, and of the causes which operate upon its welfare and security. They know that its interests are closely connected with those of other states; and they have accordingly conformed to the principles of a sound and enlarged policy, for affording to your Majesty the most ample means of promoting and assisting the exertions of those powers, who, justly estimating the danger with which they are threatened, are convinced that a fatal aggravation of it would be the probable consequence of compromise and supineness; and that to be successfully repelled, it must be opposed by such efforts as will be sufficient to prove to the enemy that their system of ambition and conquest is equally nefarious and extravagant, and that its objects are unattainable.

'Your Commons, Sire, are deeply sensible of the importance of the stake for which your Majesty is still unavoidably contending, and of the duties which they are bound to discharge. It is, they are persuaded, upon the wisdom and fortitude of the British parliament, that, under the favour of Divine Providence, must chiefly depend the preservation of whatever is truly valuable in civil society, and all that constitutes the happiness of private life. Actuated by these sentiments, and relying with perfect confidence upon the justice and moderation of your Majesty's views, your Commons have not hesitated to continue to your Majesty that cordial and decided support in the prosecution of the contest, which can alone justify the hope of concluding it by a safe and durable peace.'

His Majesty then delivered the following most gracious speech:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'THE favourable appearance which I announced to you at the commencement of the present session, have since been followed by successes beyond my sanguine expectations. By the progress of the Imperial arms under the command of the Archduke Charles of Austria, a great part of Switzerland has already recovered its ancient religion, laws, and liberties; and the uninterrupted and brilliant victories of the combined armies under the command of Field Marshal Suwarrow have, in the short period which have elapsed since the opening of the campaign, nearly accomplished the deliverance of Italy from the degrading yoke of the French Republic.

'The decision and energy which distinguish the councils of my ally the Emperor of Russia, and the intimate union and concert happily established between us, will enable me to employ to the greatest advantage, the powerful means which you have entrusted to me, for establishing, on permanent grounds, the security and honour of this country, and the liberty and independence of Europe.

'I have the satisfaction of seeing that internal tranquility is in some degree restored in my kingdom of Ireland. The removal of the only remainining naval force of the enemy to a distant quarter, must nearly extinguish even the precarious hope which the traitorous and disaffected have entertained of foreign assistance. But our great reliance for the immediate safety of that country, must still rest on the experienced zeal and bravery of my troops of all descriptions, and on the unshaken loyalty and voluntary exertions of my faithful subjects in both kingdoms: its ultimate security can alone be insured by its intimate and entire union with Great Britain. And I am happy to observe that the sentiments manifested by numerous and respectable descriptions of my Irish subjects, justify the the hope that the accomplishment of this great and salutary work will be proved to be as much the joint wish,

as

as it unqueſtionably is the common intereſt, of both my kingdoms.

'The proviſions which you have made for ſuppreſſing thoſe dangerous and ſeditious ſocieties which had been formed for the purpoſe of diſſeminating the deſtructive principles of the French revolution, are peculiarly adapted to the circumſtances of the times, and have furniſhed additional ſecurity to the eſtabliſhed conſtitution.

'*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

'The unuſual ſacrifices which you have made in the preſent moment on behalf of my ſubjects, are wiſely calculated to meet effectually the exigencies of this great criſis. They have at the ſame time given additional ſecurity to public credit, by eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem of finance beneficial alike to yourſelves and to poſterity; and the cheerfulneſs with which theſe heavy burdens are ſupported, evince at once the good ſenſe, the loyalty, and the public ſpirit of my people.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'It is impoſſible to compare the events of the preſent year with the ſtate of and proſpects of Europe at the diſtance of but a few months, without acknowledging, in humble thankfulneſs, the viſible interpoſition of Divine Providence, in averting thoſe dangers which ſo long threatened the overthrow of all the eſtabliſhments of the civilized world.

'It may be permitted to us to hope, that the ſame protecting Providence will continue to us its guidance through the remainder of this eventful conteſt, and will conduct it finally to ſuch an iſſue as ſhall tranſmit to future ages a memorable example of the inſtability of all power founded on injuſtice, uſurpation, and impiety; and ſhall prove the impoſſibility of ultimately diſſolving the connection between public proſperity and public virtue.'

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:

'*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

'It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the twenty-ſeventh day of Auguſt next.'

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Expedition againſt Holland.

THE proceedings of the Secret Expedition are fully detailed in the following letters, publiſhed in the gazette.

Admiralty Office, Auguſt 31.

Lieutenant Clay, of his Majeſty's ſhip Kent, arrived this morning with a diſpatch from Admiral Lord Duncan, to Mr Nepean, Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following is a copy.

Kent, at anchor off the Texel, Aug. 28.

Sir, Be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that I ſhall go on from my letter of the 25th inſtant, and ſay it blew ſo freſh on Sunday that we could not approach the land, but the weather becoming more moderate on Monday, the whole of the fleet, with the tranſports, were at anchor cloſe in ſhore by noon on that day. I ſhall not enter into a detail of the landing the troops, or what happened on Tueſday, as their Lordſhips will have that ſtated by Vice-Admiral Mitchell; ſuffice it to ſay, the troops rowed towards the ſhore at day-break, and landed, though immediately oppoſed by numbers, and from that time till half paſt four P. M. were continually in action; however, the gallantry of the Britiſh troops ſurmounted all difficulties, and beat the enemy wherever they met them.

The Ratrizan Ruſſian ſhip got on ſhore on the South Haik, in coming to the anchorage, where ſhe remained ſome time in great danger, but by timely aſſiſtance, and exertion of her Captain and officers, in getting out ſome of her guns and lightening her ſhe was got off; and laſt night reported to be again fit for ſervice.

At five P. M. the Belliqueux, with her convoy from the Downs, anchored.

This day it blows ſtrong from the weſtward with a great ſurf, ſo that I fear little can be done; but I am ſure the Vice-Admiral will avail himſelf of every opportunity to carry on the ſervice

vice, as I never witneſſed more attention and perſeverance, in ſpite of moſt unfavourable weather, to get the troops landed; and nothing ſhall be wanting on my part towards furniſhing him with every aid in my power, in order to bring the buſineſs to a happy termination. I am, &c. DUNCAN.

P. S. Eight P. M. The weather is ſtill bad; but a lugger is juſt returned with an anſwer to a letter I wrote Vice-Admiral Mitchell this morning, by which I find the Helder Point was laſt night evacuated, and the guns in it ſpiked up. The Lieutenant of the lugger likewiſe reports, that the General and Vice-Admiral had not ſent off their diſpatches; and as I think it of the greateſt conſequence that Government ſhould have the earlieſt notice, I detach a cutter with this intereſting intelligence, although it was my original intention only to have ſent one away after the General and Vice-Admiral had forwarded their diſpatches; and as I have not time to alter my other letter to you of this date, I beg to refer their Lordſhips to Lieutenant Clay, of his Majeſty's ſhip Kent, an intelligent and deſerving officer, for further particulars. DUNCAN.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Downing Street, September 2.

A diſpatch, was this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

SIR, Helder, Auguſt 28, 1799.

From the firſt day after our departure from England, we experienced ſuch a ſeries of bad weather as is very uncommon at this ſeaſon of the year.

The ardour of Admiral Mitchell for the ſervice in which we were jointly engaged, left it only with me to follow his example of zeal and perſeverance, in which I was encouraged by the manner that he kept a numerous convoy collected.

It was our determination not to depart from the reſolution of attacking the Helder, unleſs we ſhould have been prevented by the want of water and proviſions.

On the forenoon of the 21ſt inſt. the weather proved ſo favourable that we ſtood in upon the Dutch coaſt, and had made every preparation to land on the 22d, when we were forced to ſea by a heavy gale of wind.

It was not until the evening of the 25th that the weather began once more to clear up.

On the 26th, we came to anchor near the ſhore of the Helder, and on the 27th, in the morning, the troops began to diſembark at day-light.

Although the enemy did not oppoſe our landing, yet the firſt diviſion had ſcarcely begun to move forward before they got into action, which continued from five in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon.

The enemy had aſſembled a very conſiderable body of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, near Callantſoog, and made repeated attacks on our right with freſh troops.

Our poſition was on a ridge of ſand hills, ſtretching along the coaſt from north to ſouth. Our right flank was unavoidably expoſed to the whole force of the enemy. We had no where ſufficient ground on our right to form more than a battalion in line; yet, on the whole, the poſition, though ſingular, was not, in our ſituation, diſadvantageous, having neither cavalry nor artillery.

By the courage and perſeverance of the troops, the enemy was fairly worn out, and obliged to retire in the evening to a poſition two leagues in his rear.

The conteſt was arduous, and the loſs has been conſiderable. We have to regret many valuable officers loſt to the ſervice, who have either fallen or been diſabled by their wounds. The corps principally engaged were the reſerve under the command of Colonel Macdonald, conſiſting of the twenty-third and fifty-fifth regiments.

The regiments of Major-General Coote's brigade, which have been much engaged, were the Queen's, the 27th, 29th, and 85th regiments.

Major-General D'Oyley's brigade was brought into action towards the cloſe of the day, and has ſuſtained ſome loſs.

As the enemy ſtill held the Helder with a garriſon of near two thouſand men, it was determined to attack it before day-break on the morning of the 28th, and the brigade under Major-General Moore, ſupported by Major General Burrard's, were deſtined

for

for this ſervice; but about eight o'clock yeſterday evening, the Dutch fleet in the Mars Diep got under weigh, and the garriſon was withdrawn, taking their route through the marſhes towards Medemblick, having previouſly ſpiked the guns on the batteries, and deſtroyed ſome of the carriages.

About nine o'clock at night, Major-Gen. Moore, with the ſecond battalion of the Royals, and the 92d regiment, under the command of Lord Huntley, took poſſeſſion of this important poſt, in which he found a numerous artillery of the beſt kind, both of heavy and field train.

All that part of the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, together with their naval magazine at Nieuve Werp, fell into our hands this morning; a full detail of which it is not in my power to ſend. This day we have the ſatisfaction to ſee the Britiſh flag flying in the Mars Diep, and part of the 5000 men under the command of Major-Gen. Don diſembarking under the batteries of the Helder.

During the courſe of the action I had the misfortune to loſe the ſervice of Lieutenant-General Sir James Pulteney, from a wound he received in his arm, but not before he had done himſelf the greateſt honour, and I was fully ſenſible of the loſs of him. Major-General Coote ſupplied his place with ability.

Colonel Macdonald, who commanded the reſerve, and who was very much engaged during the courſe of the day, though wounded, did not quit the field.

Lieut. Colonel Maitland, returning to England, to go on another ſervice, and Major Kempt, my Aid-de-camp and bearer of this letter, whom I beg leave to recommend to your notice and protection, will be able to give any further information which may be required.

A liſt of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to aſcertain it, accompanies this letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Total—1 Lieut-Colonel, 1 ſubaltern, 3 ſerjeants, 51 rank and file killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 6 ſubalterns, 18 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 334 rank and file wounded; 26 rank and file miſſing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieut. Col. Smollet, of the 1ſt regiment of the Guards, Brigade Major of 1ſt brigade. Lieut. Col. Hay, of the Royal Engineers. Lieut. Crow, of the 3d brigade, of the 27th foot.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 2. 1799.

Captain Hope, of his Majeſty's ſhip Kent, and Captain Oughton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this afternoon with a diſpatch from Admiral Lord Viſcount Duncan, of which the following is a copy:

Kent, off Aldbrough, Sunday Sept. 1.

SIR,

I tranſmit, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, a letter to me from Vice-Admiral Mitchell, giving a diſtinct detail of the great ſucceſs with which it has pleaſed Almighty God to crown his Majeſty's arms. The boldneſs of the Vice-Admiral in running in on an open ſhore with ſo numerous a fleet, and in ſo very unſettled weather, could only be equalled by the gallantry of Sir Ralph Abercromby and his brave troops landing in the face of a moſt formidable oppoſition. During the whole of the conflict on Tueſday I could plainly perceive the vaſt ſuperiority of the Britiſh troops over thoſe of the enemy, though oppoſed with obſtinacy; and in juſtice to both the land and ſea ſervice, I muſt ſay that I never in my life witneſſed more unanimity and zeal than has pervaded all ranks to bring the expedition to its preſent happy iſſue.

Finding the Kent with ſeveral of the Ruſſian ſeventy-four gun ſhips to draw too much water to be able to get into the harbour, I have returned with them to this anchorage; but previous to my getting under weigh at eight o'clock on Friday morning, I had the pleaſure to ſee Vice-Admiral Mitchell, with the men of war, tranſports, and armed veſſels, in a fair way of entering the Texel, with a fair wind, and have not the leaſt doubt but the whole of the Dutch fleet were in our poſſeſſion by noon on that day.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered by Captains Hope and Oughton, both able and inteligent Officers, and who will give their Lordſhips more ſatisfactory in-

nformation relative to our ſucceſsful operations.

I ſhall now only add my ſincere congratulations to their Lordſhips on this great event, which, I think, in its conſequences, may be ranked among one of the greateſt that has happened during the war.

I am, &c. DUNCAN.

P. S. The winds having proved unfavourable, has occaſioned my anchoring here; but I ſhall proceed to Yarmouth as ſoon as the weather moderates.

Iſis, at anchor off the Texel,
Auguſt the 26th 1799.

My Lord,

In a former letter I had the honour to write to your Lordſhip; I there mentioned the reaſons that had determined Sir Ralph Abercromby and myſelf not to perſevere longer than the 26th in our reſolution to attack the Helder and the port of the Texel, unleſs the wind became more moderate. Fortunately the gale abated that morning; and although a very heavy ſwell continued to ſet in from the northward, I thought a moment was not to be loſt in making a final attempt. The fleet therefore bore up to take the anchorage, and I was happy to ſee the tranſports and all the bombs, ſloops, and gun-veſſels in their ſtations to cover the landing of the troops by three in the afternoon of that day, when the ſignal was made to prepare for landing. The General, however, not thinking it prudent to begin diſembarking ſo late on that day, it was determined to delay it until two in the morning on the 27th. The intervening time was occupied in making the former arrangements more complete, and by explaining to all the Captains individually my ideas fully to them, that the ſervice might profit by their united exertions. The troops were accordingly all in the boats by 3 o'clock; and the ſignal being made to row toward the ſhore, the line of gun-brigs, ſloops of war and bombs, opened a warm and well-directed fire to ſcour the beach, and a landing was effected with little loſs. After the firſt party had gained the ſhore, I went with Sir Ralph Abercromby, that I might ſuperintend the landing of the reſt, and with the aid of the different Captains, who appeared animated with one mind, the whole were diſembarked with as great regularity as poſſible. The ardour and glorious intrepidity which the troops diſplayed ſoon drove the enemy from the neareſt ſand hills, and the preſence of Sir Ralph Abercromby himſelf, whoſe appearance gave confidence to all, ſecured to us, after a long and warm conteſt, the poſſeſſion of the whole neck of land between Kick Down and the road leading to Alkmaar, and near to the village of Callanſtoog.

Late that night the Helder Point was evacuted by the enemy, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops quietly in the morning, as were the men of war named in the incloſed liſt, and many large tranſports and Indiamen, by us the next day. I diſpatched Captain Oughton, my own Captain, to the Helder Point laſt evening to bring off the pilots, and he has returned with enough to take in all the ſhips neceſſary to reducing the remaining force of the Dutch fleet, which I am determined to follow to the walls of Amſterdam, until they ſurrender or capitulate for his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange's ſervice.

I muſt now, my Lord, acknowledge in the warmeſt manner the high degree of obligation I am under to your Lordſhip for the liberal manner in which you continued to entruſt to my direction the ſervice I have had the honour to execute under your immediate eye: a behaviour which added to my wiſh to do all in my power to forward the views of Sir Ralph Abercromby.

It is impoſſible for me ſufficiently to expreſs my admiration of the bravery and conduct and the whole army, or the unanimity with which our whole operations were carried on; the army and the navy on this occaſion, having (to uſe a ſeaman's phraſe) pulled heartily together.

Where the exertions of all you did me the honour to put under my orders have been ſo great, it is almoſt impoſſible to particularize any; but Captain Oughton has had ſo much to do, from the firſt embarkation of the troops to the preſent moment, and has ſhown himſelf ſo ſtrenuous in his exertions for the good of the expedition, as well as given me much aſſiſtance from his advice on every occaſion, that I cannot but mention him in the higheſt manner to your Lordſhip, and at the ſame time expreſs my wiſh that your Lordſhip

will ſuffer him to accompany whoever may bear your diſpatches to England, as I think the local knowledge he has gained may be highly uſeful to be communicated to their Lordſhips of the Admiralty.

The manner in which the Captains, Officers, and ſeamen landed from the fleet, behaved, while getting the cannon and ammunition along to the army, requires my particular thanks; and here let me include in a ſpecial manner the Ruſſian detachment of boats, from whoſe aid and moſt orderly behaviour the ſervice was much benefited indeed.

I am alſo much indebted to Captain Hope for the clear manner in which he communicated to me your Lordſhip's ideas at all times, when ſent to me by your Lordſhip for that purpoſe, as every thing was better underſtood from ſuch explanation than they could otherwiſe have been by letter.

It is impoſſible for me to furniſh your Lordſhip at preſent with any liſt of the killed, wounded, or miſſing ſeamen, or of thoſe that were unfortunately drowned on the beach in landing the troops, having as yet no return made me, but I am very ſorry to ſay, that I was myſelf witneſs to ſeveral boats overſetting in the ſurf, in which, I fear, ſeveral lives were loſt.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MITCHELL.

To the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Viſcount Duncan, Commander in Chief, &c.

A liſt of men of war, &c. taken poſſeſſion of in the Nieuve Diep.

Broederſcap (guard ſhip) of 54 guns.
Veſwating, of 64 guns.
Holder, of 32 guns.
Venus, of 24 guns.
Dalk, of 24 guns.
Minerva, of 24 guns.
Hector, of 44 guns.

And about 13 Indiamen and tranſports.

A. MITCHELL.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 3.

Lieutenant Collier, of his Majeſty's ſhip Iſis, arrived this day with diſpatches from Vice-Admiral Mitchell to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Iſis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Auguſt 30. 1797. Two P. M.

SIR,

I have the very great ſatisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Dutch fleet near the Vleiter ſurrendered to the ſquadron under my command without firing a gun, agreeable to a ſummons I ſent this morning. The Dutch ſquadron was to be held for the orders of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, and the orders I may receive from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty for my proceedings.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Iſis, at anchor at the Red Bouy, near the Vleiter, Auguſt 31.

SIR,

It blowing ſtrong from the ſouth weſt, and alſo the flood tide, I could not ſend away my ſhort letter of laſt night; I therefore have, in addition, to requeſt you will lay before the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the morning of yeſterday I got the ſquadron under weigh at five o'clock, and immediately formed the line of battle and to prepare for battle.

In running in, two of the line of battle ſhips, Ratviſan and America, and the Latona frigate took the ground. We paſſed the Helder Point and Mars Deip, and continued our courſe along the Texel in the Channel that leads to the Vleiter, the Dutch ſquadron lying at anchor in a line at the Red Bouy in the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt courſe.

The Latona frigate got off and joined me; but as the two line of battle ſhips did not, I cloſed the line.—About half paſt ten I ſent Captain Rennie of the Victor with a ſummons to the Dutch Admiral, as it was Lord Duncan's wiſh that I ſhould do ſo; and in her way ſhe picked up a flag of truce with two Dutch Captains from the Dutch Admiral to me. Captain Rennie very properly brought them on board; and from a converſation of a few minutes I was induced to anchor in a line, a ſhort diſtance from the Dutch ſquadron, at their earneſt requeſt. They returned with poſitive orders not to alter the poſitions of the ſhips, nor do any thing whatſoever to them, and in one hour to ſubmit, or take the conſequences.

In leſs than the time they returned with

with a verbal anſwer, that they ſubmitted according to the ſummons, and ſhould conſider themſelves (the officers) on parole, until I heard from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and the Prince of Orange, for my further proceedings.

I have now the honour to incloſe you herewith the line of battle in which the ſquadron advanced, a copy of my ſummons to the Dutch Admiral, and alſo a liſt of the Dutch fleet.

Admiral Storey's flag is down, and I have ſent an officer on board each of his ſhips to have an eye over and the charge of them, as they themſelves requeſted that it ſhould be ſo.

I have alſo furniſhed them with the Prince of Orange's ſtandard, many of them not having it before, and they are all under theſe colours.

To maintain quiet among their crews, I iſſued a ſhort manifeſto, of which I alſo incloſe a copy herewith.

The animated exertions and the conduct of the whole ſquadron are far above any praiſe I can beſtow on them; but I ſhall ever feel more ſenſibly impreſſed on my mind their ſpirited conduct during the whole of this buſineſs. We have all felt the ſame zeal for the honour of our Sovereign and our country; and although the concluſion has not turned out as we expected, yet the merit I may ſay, in ſome meaſure, is ſtill not leſs due to my ſquadron; and, if I had brought them to action, I truſt it would have added another laurel to the navy of England in this preſent war. The Dutch were aſtoniſhed and thunderſtruck at the approach of our ſquadron, never believing it poſſible that we could ſo ſoon have laid down the buoys and led down to them in line of battle in a channel where they themſelves go through but with one or two ſhips at a time.

I have ſent Lieutenant Collier with theſe diſpatches, who will give their Lordſhips every information, as he has been employed in the whole of the communication with the Dutch ſquadron, and was alſo on ſhore with me as my Aid du-Camp on the day of landing. I have the honour to be, &c.

A. MITCHEL.

P. S. Since writing the above I received the Dutch Admiral's anſwer in writing, which I incloſe herewith.

Line of Battle at noon, Auguſt 30. 1799.

Glatton, Captain Charles Cobb, 54 guns, 343 men.
Romney, Captain John Lawford, 50 guns, 343 men.
Iſis, Vice-Admiral Mitchell, Captain James Oughton, 50 guns, 343 men.
Veteran, Captain A. C. Dickſon, 64 guns, 491 men.
Ardent, Capt. T. Bertie, 64 guns, 491 men.
Belliqueux, Captain R. Bulteel, 64 guns 491 men.
Monmouth, Capt. George Hart, 64 guns, 491 men.
Overyſſel, Capt. J. Bazeley, 64 guns, 491 men.
Miſtiſloff, Captain A. Moller, 66 guns, 672 men.
Melpomene, Latona, Shannon, Juno, and Lutine frigates.

Given on board the Iſis in the Vleider Channel, Aug. 30. 1799. A. MITCHELL.

To — ———, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the —— by command of the Vice Admiral.

Iſis, under Sail in Line of Battle, Aug. 30.

Sir, I deſire you will inſtantly hoiſt the flag of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange. If you do, you will be immediately conſidered as friends of the King of Great Britain, my moſt gracious Sovereign, otherwiſe take the conſequences. Painful it will be to me for the loſs of blood it may occaſion, but the guilt will be on your own head. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. MITCHELL,
Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips employed on the preſent expedition.

To Rear-Admiral Storey, or the Commander in Chief of the Dutch Squadron.

A liſt of the Dutch Squadron taken poſſeſſion of in the Texel by Vice-Admiral Mitchell, Auguſt 30. 1799.

Waſhington, Rear-Adm. Storey, Captain Capelle, 74 guns.
Gelderland, Capt. Waldeck, 68 guns.
Admiral de Ruyter, Capt. Huijs, 68 guns.
Utrecht, Capt. Kolf, 68 guns.
Cerberus, Capt. De Jong, 68 guns.
Leyden, Capt. Van Braam, 68 guns.
Beſchermer, Capt. Eilbracht, 54 guns.
Batavier, Capt. Van Senden, 54 guns; under the Vleiter.
Amphitrite Capt. Schutter, 44 guns; under the Vleiter.
Mars, Capt. De Bork, 44 guns.
Ambuſcade, Capt. Riverij, 32 guns.
Galathea, Capt. Droop, 16 guns.

A. MITCHELL.

Iſis, Auguſt 30. 1799.

The underſigned, Vice-Admiral in the ſervice of his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, charged with the execution of he naval part of the expedition to reſtore the Stadtholder, and the old and lawful conſtitution of the Seven United Provinces guaranteed by his Majeſty, having agreed that, in conſequence of the ſummons to Rear-Admiral Storey, the ſhips, after hoiſting the ancient colours, will be conſidered as in the ſervice of the allies of the Britiſh Crown, and under the orders of his Serene Highneſs the Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the Seven United Provinces, has thought proper to give an account of this agreement to the brave crews of the different ſhips, and to ſummon them by the ſame to behave in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſo that no complaints may be repreſented by the officer the underſigned will ſend on board of each of the ſhips to keep proper order, until the intentions of his Majeſty, and his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange, as Admiral General, ſhall be known, for the further deſtination of theſe ſhips, on account of which diſpatches will be ſent off. And to make them aware, that in caſe their conduct ſhould not be ſo as may be expected from the known loyalty and attachment of the Dutch navy to the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange on this occaſion, any exceſs or irregularity will be puniſhed with the ſeverity which the diſorders which may have been committed merit. ANDREW MITCHELL.

On board the Waſhington, anchored
Admiral, *under the Vlieter, Aug.* 30.

Neither your ſuperiority, nor the threat that the ſpilling of human blood ſhould be laid to my account, could prevent my ſhowing you to the laſt moment what I could do for my Sovereign, whom I acknowledge to be no other than the Batavian people and its repreſentatives, when your Prince's and the Orange flags have obtained their end. The traitors whom I commanded refuſed to fight; and nothing remains to me and my brave officers but vain rage and the dreadful reflections of our preſent ſituation: I therefore deliver over to you the fleet which I commanded. From this moment it is your obligation to provide for the ſafety of my officers, and the few brave men who are on board the Batavian ſhips, as I declare myſelf and officers priſoners of war, and remain to be conſidered as ſuch. I am with reſpect,

S. STOREY.

To Admiral Mitchell, commanding his Britannic Majeſty's ſquadron in the Texel.

Iſis, at anchor at the Red Buoy, near the Vleiter, Aug. 31.

Sir, Since my letter of the 29th by Captain Oughton, I received a letter from Captain Winthrop of the Circe, containing a more particular account of the men of war, &c. taken poſſeſſion of in the New Diep than I had then in my power to ſend, of which you will receive a copy herewith for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty. I have the honour to be, &c. A. MITCHELL.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Downing-Street, September 9.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieut. General Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-quarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 4.

From the 27th Auguſt to the 1ſt of September, the troops continued to occupy the ſand hills on which they fought. On that day the army marched and took poſt with its right to Petten on the German Ocean, and its left to Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, with the canal of the Zuype in front.

A better country is now open to us. We have found ſome horſes and waggons, and a plentiful ſupply of freſh proviſions.

The troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well.

The 11th regiment of dragoons are arrived and have begun to diſembark. The tranſports have been ordered to return to the Downs.

I have the honour to incloſe herewith a return of the artillery, ammunition, and engineers ſtores captured at the Helder.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

(Follows Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken on the 28th inſt. at the different batteries and magazines at and near the Helder.)

Downing-

Downing-Street, September 16.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. at Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-qaarters, Schager Brug, Sept. 11.

Sir, Having fully conſidered the poſition which the Britiſh troops had occupied on the 1ſt inſt. and having in view the certainty of ſpeedy and powerful reinforcements, I determined to remain until then on the defenſive.

From the information which we had received, we were apprized of the enemy's intention to attack us, and we were daily improving the advantages of our ſituation.

Yeſterday morning at day-break the enemy commenced an attack on our centre and right, from St Martin's to Petten, in three columns, and apparently with their whole force.

The column on the right, compoſed of Dutch troops, and under the command of General Dandaels, directed its attack on the village of St Martin's.

The centre column of the enemy, under the orders of General Morceau, likewiſe compoſed of Dutch troops, marched on to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys.

The left column of the enemy, compoſed of French, directed itſelf on the poſition occupied by Major-General Burrard, commanding the ſecond brigade of guards.

The enemy advanced, particularly on their left and centre, with great intrepidity, and penetrated with the heads of their columns to within a hundred yards of the poſt occupied by the Britiſh troops. They were, however, every where repulſed, owing to the ſtrength of our poſition, and the determined courage of the troops. About ten o'clock the enemy retired towards Alkmaar, leaving behind them many dead and ſome wounded men, with one piece of cannon, a number of waggons, pontoons, and portable bridges. Colonel M'Donald with the reſerve purſued them for ſome time, and quickened their retreat.

It is impoſſible for me to do full juſtice to the good conduct of the troops.

Colonel Spencer, who commanded in the village of St Martin's, defended his poſt with great ſpirit and judgment.

Major-General Moore, who commanded on his right, and was wounded, though I am happy to ſay ſlightly, was no leſs judicious in the management of the troops under his command.

The two battalions of the 20th regiment, poſted oppoſite to Crabbendam and Zyper Sluys, did credit to the high reputation which that regiment has alway borne. Lieut. Col. Smyth of that corps, who had the particular charge of that poſt, received a ſevere wound in his leg, which will deprive us for a time of his ſervices.

The two brigades of guards repulſed with great vigour the column of French which had advanced to attack them, and where the ſlaughter of the enemy was great.

I continue to receive every mark of zeal and intelligence from the officers compoſing the Staff of this army.

It is difficult to ſtate with any preciſion the loſs of the enemy, but it cannot be computed at leſs than eight hundred or one thouſand men; and on our ſide it does not exceed, in killed, wounded, and miſſing, two hundred men. Exact returns ſhall be tranſmitted herewith. I have the honour to be, &c. R. ABERCROMBY.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.

Total.—37 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 ſubalterns, 2 ſerjeants, 131 rank and file wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 18 rank and file miſſing.

Return of Officers wounded.

Major-General Moore.

Captain Halket, of the 76th regiment, Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Simpſon of the Royal Artillery.

Captain Nevill, of the grenadier battalion of Guards.

Captain Nevill, of the 1ſt battalion of the 3d regiment of Guards.

Lieut. Gordon, of the 2d bat. of the Royals.

Captain the Hon. John Ramſay, of the 92d regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Smith, Major Robert Roſs, Lieutenants John Colborne, Charles Dervoeux, Chriſtopher Hamilton, Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel South, of the 1ſt bat. of the 20th regiment of foot.

Cap-

Captain-Lieutenant L. Ferdinand Adams, of the 2d bat. of the 20th regiment of foot. ALEX. HOPE.
Aſſiſtant-Adjutant-General.

Downing Street, September 24.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from Field-Marſhal his R. H. the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Head-quarters, Schagen Brug, Sept. 20.

SIR,

In my diſpatch of the 16th inſtant I acquainted you with my intention of making an attack upon the whole of the enemy's poſition, the moment that the reinforcements joined.

Upon the 19th, every neceſſary arrangement being made, the army moved forward in four principal columns in the following order:

The left column, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, conſiſting of

Two ſquadrons of the 18th light dragoons,

Major-General the Earl of Chatham's brigade,

Major-General Moore's brigade,

Major-General the Earl of Cavan's brigade,

Firſt battalion of Britiſh grenadiers of the line,

Firſt battalion of light infantry of the line;

The 23d and 25th regiments, under Col. Macdonald, deſtined to turn the enemy's right on the Zuyder Zee, marched at ſix o'clock on the evening of the 18th.

The columns upon the right, the firſt commanded by Lieutenant General D'Hermann; conſiſting of

The 7th light dragoons,

Twelve battalions of Ruſſians, and

Major-General Manners's brigade;

The ſecond, commanded by Lieutenant General Dundas; conſiſting of

Two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Two brigades of foot Guards, and

Major-General his Highneſs Prince William's brigade;

The third column, commanded by Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney; conſiſting of

Two ſquadrons of the 11th light dragoons,

Major-General Don's brigade,

Major-General Coote's brigade; marched from the poſitions they occupied at day-break the morning of the 19th. The object of the firſt column was, to drive the enemy from the heights of Camper Duyne, the villages under theſe heights, and finally to take poſſeſſion of Bergen; the ſecond was to force the enemy's poſition at Walmenhuyſen and Schoreldam, and to co-operate with the column under Lieutenant General D'Hermann; and the third to take poſſeſſion of Ouds Carſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke, a great road leading to Alkmaar.

It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the country in which we had to act preſented in every direction the moſt formidable obſtacles. The enemy upon their left occupied to great advantage the high ſand-hills which extend from the ſea in front of Petten to the town of Bergen, and were entrenched in three intermediate villages. The country over which the columns under Lieutenant Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney had to move for the attack of the fortified poſts of Walmenhuyſen, Schoreldam, and the Lange Dyke, is a plain interſected every three or four hundred yards by broad, deep, wet ditches and canals. The bridges acroſs the only two or three roads which led to theſe places were deſtroyed and abbatis were laid at different diſtances.

Lieutenant General D'Hermann's column commenced its attack, which was conducted with the greateſt ſpirit and gallantry, at half paſt three o'clock in the morning, and by eight had ſucceeded in ſo great a degree as to be in poſſeſſion of Bergen. In the wooded country which ſurrounds this village, the principal force of the enemy was placed; and the Ruſſian troops, advancing with an intrepidity which overlooked the formidable reſiſtance with which they were to meet, had not retained that order which was neceſſary to preſerve the advantages they had gained; and they were, in conſequence, after a moſt vigorous reſiſtance, obliged to retire from Bergen (where, I am much concerned to ſtate, Lieutenant Generals D'Hermann and Tchertchekoff were made priſoners, the latter dangerouſly wounded), and fell back upon Schorel, which village they

they were alſo forced to abandon, but which was immediately retaken by Major-General Manners's brigade, notwithſtanding the very heavy fire of the enemy. Here this brigade was immediately reinforced by two battalions of Ruſſians, which had co-operated with Lieutenant General Dundas in the attack of Walmenhuyſen, by Major-General D'Oyley's brigade of Guards, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his Highneſs Prince William. The action was renewed by theſe troops for a conſiderable time with ſucceſs; but the entire want of ammunition on the part of the Ruſſians, and the exhauſted ſtate of the whole corps engaged in that particular ſituation, obliged them to retire, which they did in good order, upon Petten and the Zyper Sluys.

As ſoon as it was ſufficiently light, the attack upon the village of Walmenhuyſen, where the enemy was ſtrongly poſted with cannon, was made by Lieutenant General Dundas. Three battalions of Ruſſians, who formed a ſeparate corps, deſtined to co-operate from Krabbendam in this attack, commanded by Major-General Sedmoratzki, very gallantly ſtormed the village on its left flank, while at the ſame time it was entered on the right by the 1ſt regiment of Guards. The grenadier battalion of the Guards had been previouſly detached to march upon Schoreldam, on the left of Lieutenant General D'Hermann's column, as were the 3d regiment of Guards and the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment to keep up the communication with that under Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney.—The remainder of Lieutenant General Dundas's column, which, after taking poſſeſſion of Walmenhuyſen, had been joined by the 1ſt battalion of the 5th regiment, marched againſt Schoreldam, which place they maintained under a very heavy and galling fire, until the troops engaged on their right had retired at the concluſion of the action.

The column under Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney proceeded to its object of attack at the time appointed, and after overcoming the greateſt difficulties and the moſt determined oppoſition, carried by ſtorm the principal poſt of Ouds Carſpel, at the head of the Lange Dyke; upon which occaſion the 40th regiment, under the command of Colonel Spencer, embraced a favourable opportunity which preſented itſelf of highly diſtinguiſhing themſelves.

This point was defended by the chief force of the Batavian army, under the command of General Daendels. The circumſtances, however, which occurred on the right rendered it impoſſible to profit by this brilliant exploit, which will ever reflect the higheſt credit on the General Officers and troops engaged in it; and made it neceſſary to withdraw Lieutenant General Sir James Pulteney's column from the poſition which he had taken within a ſhort diſtance of Alkmaar. The ſame circumſtances led to the neceſſity of recalling the corps under Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who had proceeded without interruption to Hoorne, of which city he had taken poſſeſſion, together with its garriſon.

The whole of the army has therefore re-occupied its former poſition.

The well-grounded hopes I had entertained of complete ſucceſs in this operation, and which were fully juſtified by the reſult of the three, and by the firſt ſucceſſes of the fourth attack upon the right, add to the great diſappointment I muſt naturally feel on this occaſion; but the circumſtances which have occurred, I ſhould have conſidered of very little general importance, had I not to lament the loſs of many brave officers and ſoldiers, both of his Majeſty's and the Ruſſian troops, who have fallen.

The gallantry diſplayed by the troops engaged, the ſpirit with which they overcame every obſtacle which nature and art oppoſed to them, and the cheerfulneſs with which they maintained the fatigues of an action which laſted without intermiſſion from half paſt five o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, are beyond my powers to deſcribe or to extol. The exertions fully entitle them to the admiration and gratitude of their King and country.

Having thus faithfully detailed the events of this firſt attack, and paid the tribute of regret due to the diſtinguiſhed merit of thoſe who fell, I have much conſolation in being enabled to ſtate, that the efforts which have been made, although not crowned with immediate

mediate ſucceſs, ſo far from militating againſt the general object of the campaign, promiſe to be highly uſeful to our future operations. The capture of ſixty officers and upwards of three thouſand men, and the deſtruction of ſixteen pieces of cannon, with large ſupplies of ammunition, which the interſected nature of the country did not admit of being withdrawn, are convincing proofs that the loſs of the enemy in the field has been far ſuperior to our own; and in addition to this, it is material to ſtate that nearly fifteen thouſand of the allied troops had unavoidably no ſhare in the action.

In viewing the ſeveral circumſtances which occurred during this arduous day, I cannot avoid expreſſing the obligations I owe to Lieutenant-Generals Dundas and Sir James Pulteney for their able aſſiſtance; and alſo to mention my great ſatisfaction at the conduct of Major-Generals his Royal Highneſs Prince William, D'Oley, Manners, Burrard, and Don; to whoſe ſpirited exertions the credit gained by the brigades they commanded is greatly to be imputed.

Captain Sir Home Popham, and the ſeveral officers of my Staff, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt, and rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice. I feel alſo much indebted to the ſpirited conduct of a detachment of ſeamen, under the direction of Sir Home Popham and Captain Godfrey of the navy, in the conduct of three gun boats, each carrying one 12 pound carronade, which acted with conſiderable effect on the Alkmaar canal; nor muſt I only omit expreſſing my acknowledgements to the Ruſſian Major-Generals Eſſen, Sedmoratzky, and Schutoff.

I tranſmit herewith return of killed, wounded, and miſſing. I am, Sir, your's, FREDERICK.

P. S. Not having yet received returns of the loſs ſuſtained by the Ruſſian troops, I can only obſerve, that I underſtand their loſs in killed, wounded, and miſſing, amounts to near 1500 men.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing, of his Royal Highneſs's forces.

Total.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Captains, 2 ſubalterns, 1 Staff, 2 ſerjeants, 109 rank and file killed; 7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Majors, 15 Captains, 15 ſubalterns, 20 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 345 rank and file wounded; 22 ſerjeants, 5 drummers, 465 rank and file miſſing.

Return of Officers, killed, wounded, miſſing, and taken priſoners.

Grenadier Battalion of Guards—Lieut. Col. Morris and Capt. Gunthorpe, killed; Col. Wynyard and Cap. Neville, wounded.

3d Batt. 1ſt Guards—Lieut. Colonel Cook, wounded; Lieut. Col. Dawkins and Capt. Forbes, wounded and taken priſoners; Capt. Henry Wheatley, wounded; Enſign D'Oyley, wounded and taken priſoner.

1ſt Batt. of Coldſtream Guards—Lieutenant Col. Cunningham, wounded.

1ſt Batt. 17th Foot—Major Grey, Major Cockburne, Captains Grace and Knight, wounded; Lieut. Wickham, miſſing, ſuppoſed taken; Lieut. Wilſon and Enſign Thomſon, wounded.

2d Batt. 17th Foot—Major Wood and Lieut. Saunders, wounded.

1ſt Batt. 40th Foot—Enſign Elcomb, killed; Major Wingfield, Captains Dancer, Thomſon, Cear, Myers, and Lieut. Williams, Wounded; Captain O'Donnell, miſſing.

2d Batt. ditto—Capt. Trollope, wounded, ſince dead; Captains Dancer and Thornton, and Lieut. M'Pherſon, wounded.

1ſt Batt. 5th Foot—Lieut. Col. Stephenſon, wounded; Lieut. Harris, wounded, ſince dead.

1ſt Batt. 35th Foot.—Lieut. Colonel Oſwald and Major Hay, wounded; Major Petit, wounded and taken priſoner; Captain Manary, Enſigns Wilkinſon, Deane, and Jones, wounded.

1ſt Batt. 9th Foot.—Lieut. Woodford and Quarter Maſter Holles, killed; Lieutenant Smith, wounded and taken priſoner; Lieutenants Grant and Rothwell, wounded.

2d. Batt. 9th Foot.—Captain Balfour, killed; Lieut. Colonel Crew, wounded; Enſign French, wounded and taken priſoner; Enſign Butler, miſſing.

56th Foot.—Captains King and Gilman, and Lieutenant Prater, wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rowad, of the royal navy, wounded; four ſeamen killed; ſeven ſeamen wounded. Three hundred and fifty rank and file of the 1ſt battalion of the 35th regiment cannot exactly be accounted for, from the nature

nature of the action, and from the regiment being sent immediately to the Helder in charge of prisoners; but it is much feared that nearly 100 are killed, and the remainder wounded and missing.

Downing Street, August 17.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. William Wyndham to Lord Grenville, dated Florence, July 15.

Deputies from all the principal towns and from the armies have been sent to Vienna to entreat his Royal Highness to return to Tuscany, or at least to send a person to act with full powers in his name; I profit of the occasion of a Deputation from Arezzo going this day to Vienna to send to your Lordship.

The Aretin army has really performed wonders; in every action it has beat the French, killing numbers of them, making many prisoners, and driving the enemy from their strong posts. The army consists of about forty thousand Tuscans, chiefly Mountaineers, who encounter every danger, and march forward with the firm determination to conquer or die.

I can venture to assure your Lordship, that in a few days the French will be entirely expelled from Tuscany; and this country will be happy in the restoration of its beloved Sovereign, the re-establishment of its laws, and the return of industry and commerce.

Extract of a letter from Mr Wyndham, dated Florence, July 18, 1799.

The departure of a deputation of the Senate of this city for Vienna this evening, does not allow me time to write so fully as I could desire.

The victories of the Tuscan army, which, by degrees, was grown formidable, has enabled them to take a position within a few miles of Leghorn; in the mean time the Austrians likewise increased their forces in the Modenese, and threatened a considerable invasion of Tuscany.

General Moreau's army having been again completely beaten in the Rivera of Genoa, an express arrived on the 13th inst. to the French General commanding the forces at Leghorn, to withdraw all the French troops from Tuscany, and to march immediately towards Sarsana; in consequence of which he entered into a capitulation with the Tuscan General Lavillette; a copy of which I have the honour to inclose for your Lordship.

I make no doubt but in the present situation of French distress, a capitulation more honourable and more advantageous might have been made; but, however, it is a great consolation to know that all Tuscany is completely evacuated by the French without bloodshed or any inconvenience.

This night a column of Aurians and Aretins united, marched towards Lucca to dislodge the French, who are in small numbers in that country, and who it appears are disposed to evacuate it without opposition.

In Tuscany there is no further cause of fear of the French, who are in every part of Italy too weak to be able to return; besides, the people armed in mass already accustomed to the use of arms, and provided with plenty of artillery and ammunition, are determined to support their religion and Sovereign against any force that could be sent against them.

I have sent off an express to Lord Nelson at Naples with this intelligence. The presence of a squadron off this coast and that of Genoa, would prevent the French from carrying off immense treasures from the various States of Italy.

Downing Street, August 16.

Dispatches from the Right Hon. Lord Henley and the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck, of which the following are copies and extract, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Copy of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, July 31.

MY LORD,

I have the honour of inclosing to your Lordship two Extraordinary Gazettes of this place, the one published yesterday evening with the important intelligence of the surrender of the citadel of Alessandria on the 21st past, and the other published this afternoon with the articles of capitulation of that fortress.

The batteries against Mantua were finished on the 23d; and on the following day a most formidable and tremendous fire was opened upon that place from 111 pieces of artillery.

M. Fiorella, late Commandant of the citadel of Turin, having endeavoured to inculcate into the minds of the inhabitants of a ſmall place near to Verona, where he reſided on his parole, his own ſeditious principles, has been ſent to the Caſtle of Ruffitein; and it has been notified to ſome of the Ciſalpine priſoners, for the information of the French Directory, that if any cruelty be exerciſed on any of the French Emigrants in the ſervice of this country, made priſoners by the French, ſevere reprisals will be made on them (the Ciſalpines) and ſuch other priſoners as are not natives of France.

It is with great pleaſure that I mention that the report of M. de Chaſtelet's death, which was confidently reported, is not true. I have the honour to be, &c. HENLEY.

Vienna, July 30. 1799.

General Melas has ſent, from the head-quarters at Aleſſandria, the agreeable news of the ſurrender of that citadel. An approach was made from the ſecond parallel againſt the glacis on the night between the 19th and 20th, and by this means thirty paces were gained from the glacis towards the covered way.

As the batteries of the ſecond parallel were now finiſhed, and the artillery placed in them, the firing was recommenced with the utmoſt energy.

The enemy then abandoned the covered way, and retired within the works. As the aſſault projected againſt the covered way was no longer neceſſary, Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde determined on the following day to attack the counter guard, to maintain himſelf there, and in the mean time to crown the ſalient angles of the covered way, and to re-eſtabliſh the neceſſary communications.

On the 22d, this work was completed upon the ſalient angles, and eſpecially upon that of the counter-guard of the ravelin between the baſtions Beato Amadeo and St Carlo. A demiſappe was alſo puſhed forward in the centre, to within twenty paces of the angle of the baſtion Amadeo, and by means of three boyaux on the left wing, to within thirty paces of the paliſades. In the mean time our batteries continued firing in the two parallels, and the enemy anſwered them briſkly.

General Gardanne, Commander of the citadel, ſeeing the approaching danger, and probably unwilling to ſuſtain an aſſault, ſent, at three in the afternoon of the 21ſt, his Adjutant-General Louis, with a letter to Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Bellegarde, to the following effect:

"That the anſwer which he had given him to his firſt ſummons to ſurrender was ſuch as his duty required of him, and ſuch as the Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant would have made had he been in his ſituation. But that now, being enabled to liſten to the voice of humanity without acting againſt his conſcience or fear of reproach, he was diſpoſed to enter into negociation for a capitulation upon conditions which Frenchmen could accept, who knew how to ſacrifice every thing for their honour."

As the bearer had no full power, he was immediately ſent back with injunctions to procure inſtructions and full powers within two hours, and to inform the Commandant that he ſhould be reſponſible for any loſs occaſioned by his delay.

At eight in the evening the firing on both ſides ceaſed; the capitulation was concluded: The garriſon in conſequence was made priſoners of war; they marched out on the 22d, at four in the afternoon, laid down their arms on the glacis, and were ſent by Pavia into the hereditary ſtates.

General Melas means hereafter to tranſmit the articles of capitulation, together with a liſt of the effects found in the citadel, and an account of our loſs during this obſtinate ſiege.

By an unfortunate accident General Chaſtelet was ſeverely wounded by a ball in quitting the trenches.

Field-Marſhal-Lieutenant Kray writes under date of the 22d, that eleven batteries had been conſtructed before Mantua, and that the artillery would be placed in them the following night, in order to batter the body of the fortreſs.

Vienna, July 31.

General Melas has diſpatched Baron Ertel with ſix pair of colours, taken from the garriſon of Aleſſandria, and the articles of capitulation.

[Follows the terms of capitulation.]

There were found in the citadel 103 guns of different calibre: the other ſtores were not particularized at the departure of the expreſs. The num-

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ber of prisoners of war of the garrison was 2400.

According to the reports of General Klenau to General Melas, dated the 28th, from Florence, the people of Tuscany, encouraged by the victories of the Imperial armies, and by the love of their country and of their Prince, and a hatred of the enemy, have invested Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, and Pescia.

According to this report, the insurgents of Florence have invested the fortresses of Antignano and Pombino, made 200 Frenchmen prisoners of war, took eight guns, and a French privateer with three guns and 21 men. Volterra and the whole country about Rome are free; and only Perugia and Civita Vecchia are occupied by the enemy, of whom however a great number are fled to Ancona.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henley to Lord Grenville, dated Vienna, August 3.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to be enabled to close my official correspondence from this place, with the important intelligence of the surrender of Mantua to the Imperial arms. A courier is just arrived from General Kray with dispatches of the 30th past, stating, that on the 27th the horn-work was taken; on the 28th the town was summoned; on the 29th the capitulation was signed: and on the 30th the place was occupied by the Imperial troops. The garrison are prisoners of war; the privates have liberty to return to France, on condition of not serving against the Emperor or his allies till they are exchanged against an equal number of Austrians. The exchange, it is stipulated, shall take place immediately; and the officers are to be kept for three months in this country as hostages for the exact fulfilment of this stipulation.

Permit me, my Lord, to convey to you my most sincere congratulations on this most fortunate and important event, which will furnish such facilities to the further progress of the allied arms; and to add my most cordial wishes, that the successes of the allies may be continued with the same brilliancy and rapidity which have distinguished all the operations of this remarkable campaign.

Head Quarters, Borgo, July 30.

My Lord,

I have the satisfaction to inclose the capitulation of Mantua. The trenches had been opened only fourteen days. The garrison, I am informed, amounts to near 13,000 men; the sick, including the non-combatants, are 500. The loss of the Austrians does not exceed more than 200 men.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Bentinck.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

[Follows the terms of capitulation.]

Admiralty Office, Sept. 2.

Dispatches of which the following are copies, were this morning received by Mr Nepean, from Rear-Admiral Lord Nelson, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean:

Foudroyant, Naples Bay, Aug. 1. 1799.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit you copies of my letters to the Commander in Chief, with their several inclosures, and most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from the French robbers, for by no other name can they be called for their conduct in this kingdom. This happy event will not, I am sure, be the less acceptable from being principally brought about by part of the crews of his Majesty's ships under my orders, under the command of Captain Trowbridge. His merits speak for themselves: His own modesty makes it my duty to state, that to him alone is the chief merit due.—The commendation bestowed on the brave and excellent Captain Hollowell will not escape their Lordships notice, any more than the exceeding good conduct of Captain Oswald, Colonel Strickland, Captain Creswell, to whom I ordered the temporary rank of Major, and all the officers and men landed from the Portuguese squadron.

I must not omit to state that Captain Hood, with a garrison of seamen in Castle Nuovo, has for these five weeks very much contributed to the peace of the Capital; and Naples, I am told, was never more quiet than under his directions.

I send Captain Oswald, of the Perseus bomb, with this letter, and I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton (who has served with me since January 1796 as a Lieutenant) into the Perseus; and I beg leave to recommend these two officers

officers as highly meriting promotion.—I have the honour to be, &c.

NELSON.

Foudroyant, Bay of Naples, Aug. 1799.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you a copy of Captain Trowbridge's letter to me, and the capitulation of Capua and Gaeta, &c. Too much praiſe cannot be given to Captain Trowbridge, for his wonderful exertion in bringing about theſe happy events, and in ſo ſhort a ſpace of time. Captain Hollowell, has alſo the greateſt merit. Captain Oſwald, whom I ſend to England with a copy of my letter, is an officer moſt highly deſerving promotion. I have put Lieutenant Henry Compton, who has ſerved as a Lieutenant with me from January 1796, into the Perſeus bomb, in his room, and whom I recommend to your Lordſhip.

I ſincerely congratulate your Lordſhip on the entire liberation of the kingdom of Naples from a band of robbers; and am, with the greateſt reſpect, &c. NELSON.

To the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Off Baiæ, Naples Bay, July 29. 1799.

MY LORD,

Agreeable to your Lordſhip's orders, I marched, on the 20th inſtant, with the Engliſh and Portugueſe troops from Naples, and arrived at Caſerta the following morning. After reſting the people, we marched, and encamped near Capua. The Swiſs under Colonel Tchudy, the cavalry under General Acton, and the different corps of infantry under General Boucard and Colonel Gams, took up their appointed ſituations, the former to the left of our camp, and the latter to the right of the river.

On the 22d, a bridge of pontoons was thrown over the river, to eſtabliſh a communication; batteries of guns and mortars were immediately begun within five hundred yards of the enemy's works; and on the 24th, the battery of four twenty-four-pounders, another with two howitzers, and two mortar batteries, were opened, and kept up a conſtant and heavy fire, which was returned by the enemy batteries began within a few yards of from eleven pieces of cannon; on the 26th, trenches were opened, and new the glacis.

The enemy, on finding our approach ſo rapid, ſent out the incloſed terms, which I rejected *in toto*, and offered in return the incloſed capitulation, which the French General agreed to, and ſigned the following morning at ſix o'clock. The French garriſon marched out this morning at three A. M. and grounded their arms, and proceeded to Naples under the eſcort of four hundred Engliſh marines, and two ſquadrons of General Acton's cavalry.

In performing this ſervice, I feel much indebted to Captains Hollowell and Oſwald, to whoſe abilities and exertions I attribute the reduction of the place in ſo ſhort a time, as they ſtaid night and day in the field to forward the erecting of the batteries. I alſo beg leave to recommend Lieutenant Colonel Strickland and Major Creſwell, the officers and marines, for their conſtant and unremitted attention, as well as the officers and men of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty the Queen of Portugal. The Ruſſian forces under Captain Baillie rendered every aſſiſtance. Generals Acton and Boucard, and Colonel Gams, merit much for their zeal in cheerfully performing all the different ſervices that aroſe. Colonel Tchudy's zeal merits great attention, for his conſtant readineſs to ſend working parties to the batteries, as well as puſhing his men forward on all occaſions much.

To M. Monfrere, a volunteer gentleman from the Sea Horſe, whom I had the honour to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice at St Elmo, I feel indebted for his great ability and aſſiſtance as an engineer, which forwarded our operations.

Lieutenants Lowcay and Davies who ſerved as Aides-du Camp to me, have alſo great merit, as well as Mr Greig, an officer in the Ruſſian ſervice (ſerving as a volunteer in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command), whom I beg your Lordſhip to recommend to the Court of Peterſburgh as a promiſing officer.

Count de Lucci, Chief of the Etat Major, was unremitting in his attention. I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip a return of the ordinance, ſtores, and proviſions found in Capua. I have the honour to be, &c.

T. TROWBRIDGE.

The Right Hon. Lord Nelſon, K. B. &c.

[Follows the articles of capitulation, and a liſt of ſtores, &c. taken.]

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Defeat of the French at Novi.

Downing-Street, September 9.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received this day from the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Novi, Aug. 16.*

The column under the command of General Kray arrived at Alexandria from Mantua on the 12th, and on the day following was to have proceeded to the place of its deſtination, on the left of the whole, according to the plan of operations which I ſent your Lordſhip ſometime ago. On the 12th the enemy was in motion in different points, and it appeared as if he meditated ſome attack. General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alexandria till further orders. General Bellegarde, with eight thouſand men, was at Serzo, and the Field Marſhal, with ſix hundred Ruſſians, was at Poſſolo Fomigolo; his advanced poſts in front of Seravelle. The remainder of the troops were at Rivalta.

On the 13th the enemy continued to advance in great numbers. The Marſhal had given orders that no partial action ſhould be engaged in with the French; in conſequence of which General Bellegarde was directed upon the approach of the enemy to march to Ritorta upon the Orba. The advanced poſts before Seravalle were alſo driven in, and the French took poſſeſſion of Novi. On the 14th General Kray advanced to Treſſonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to cut off a ſmall French column which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Caſtleferro, but it had only on the morning of the 14th turned to its right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole of the French force was concentrated. The great and extenſive plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long ridge of hills, which riſe ſo ſuddenly, and are ſo ſteep, that the aſcent is extremely difficult, though the height is not very great; they extend towards Baſaluzzo on one ſide, and towards Seravalle on the other, and upon theſe heights the enemy was encamped on the 15th, their right towards Seravalle, their centre at Novi, and their left towards Baſaluzzo, overlooking the whole plain. The army was commanded by General Joubert, and conſiſted of ſix diviſions, amounting to about thirty thouſand men; their object was to raiſe the ſiege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the allied army on the 16th; the Marſhal, however, determined to anticipate them in their intentions, and orders were given to General Kray to take under his command the corps of General Bellegarde, and to fall upon the left of the enemy, and the Ruſſians were to attack the front of their poſition. As it was reported that the enemy had detached a conſiderable corps in the mountains towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the remains of the army in order to cover the ſiege of Tortona, or to march to the ſupport of the Marſhal, if neceſſary. The attack was made by General Kray at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th; it continued with great violence for ſeveral hours, but the difficulty of ground and the numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Ruſſians alſo engaged the front of the enemy, but they were repulſed with very great loſs. About two o'clock General Kray made a ſecond attempt upon the enemy's left, while the Ruſſians at the ſame time again endeavoured to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt bravery of the allied troops, the French maintained their poſition. Moſt fortunately, at this moment, General Melas arrived with ſixteen battalions of Auſtrian infantry, attacked the enemy's right, which he beat back without difficulty. Having turned the flank of the enemy, he purſued his advantage, and got poſſeſſion of Novi. The Ruſſians immediately marched through Novi, ſupported the attack of General Melas with great vigour, and the whole French line was thrown in confuſion, and retreated in the greateſt diſorder.—The whole line purſued.—General Grouchi, commanding a diviſion, endeavoured to rally his men, but in vain; he was taken priſoner. Three other Generals, Colli, Bordonau, and Perignan, four thouſand priſoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and fifty-ſeven tumbrils, are the reſult of this victory. I fear the loſs of the allies muſt have amounted to near five thouſand men.

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I forgot to mention that General Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was preſent as a volunteer, has again taken the command of the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Defeat of Buonaparte.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 10.

A Letter from Captain Sir Sidney Smith, of his Majeſty's ſhip Tigre, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Secretary to the Admiralty, with its incloſures, of which the following are copies, were yeſterday received at this Office:

Tigre, dated off Mount Lebanon, June 16. 1799.

Sir Morton Eden has forwarded a duplicate of your letter of the 4th May, informing me of the ſailing of the French fleet from Breſt. I take for granted this fleet is bound for theſe ſeas to ſupport Buonaparte's operations, not knowing that his expedition to Syria has completely failed, as the incloſed duplicates will inform their Lordſhips.

Tigre, Acre, May 9. 1799.

My LORD,

I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip by my letter of the 2d inſtant, that we were buſily employed completing two ravelings for the reception of cannon to flank the enemy's neareſt approaches, diſtant only ten yards from them. They were attacked that very night, and almoſt every night ſince, but the enemy have each time been repulſed with very conſiderable loſs: —The enemy continued to batter in breach with progreſſive ſucceſs, and have nine ſeveral times attempted to ſtorm, but have as often been beaten back with immenſe ſlaughter. Our beſt mode of defence has been frequent ſorties to keep them on the defenſive, and impede the progreſs of their covering works. We have thus been in one continuing battle ever ſince the beginning of the ſiege, interrupted only at ſhort intervals by the exceſſive fatigue of every individual on both ſides. We have been long anxiouſly looking for a reinforcement, without which we could not expect to be able to keep the place ſo long as we have. The delay in its arrival being occaſioned by Haſſan Bey's having originally received orders to join me in Egypt, I was obliged to be very peremptory in the repetition of my orders for him to join me here; it was not however till the evening of the day before yeſterday, the fifty-firſt day of the ſiege, that his fleet of corvettes and tranſports made its appearance. The approach of this additional ſtrength was the ſignal to Buonaparte for a moſt vigorous and perſevering aſſault, in hopes to get poſſeſſion of the town before the reinforcement to the garriſon could diſembark.

The conſtant fire of the beſiegers was ſuddenly increaſed tenfold; our flanking fire from a float was, as uſual, plied to the utmoſt; but with leſs effect than heretofore, as the enemy had thrown up epaulments and traverſes of ſufficient thickneſs to protect him from it. The guns that could be worked to the greateſt advantage were a French braſs eighteen-pounder in the Light-houſe Caſtle, manned from the Theſeus, under the direction of Mr Scroder, Maſter's mate, and the laſt mounted twenty-four pounder in the north ravelin, manned from the Tigre, under the direction of Mr Jones, midſhipman. Theſe guns being within grape diſtance of the head of the attacking column, added to the Turkiſh muſquetry, did great execution; and I take this opportunity of recommending theſe two petty officers, whoſe indefatigable vigilance and zeal merit my warmeſt praiſe. The Tigre's two ſixty-eight pound carronades, mounted in two gerines lying in the Mole, and worked under the direction of Mr Bray, carpenter of the Tigre (one of the braveſt and moſt intelligent men I ever ſerved with,) threw ſhells into the centre of the column with evident effect, and checked it conſiderably. Still, however, the enemy gained ground, and made a lodgement in the ſecond ſtory of the north eaſt tower; the upper part being entirely battered down, and the ruins in the ditch forming the aſcent by which they mounted. Day light ſhowed us the French ſtandard on the outer angle of the tower. The fire of the beſieged was much ſlackened in compariſon to that of the beſiegers, and our flanking fire was become of leſs effect, the enemy having covered themſelves in this lodgment, and the approach to it by two traverſes acroſs the ditch, which they had conſtructed under the fire that had been oppoſed to them during the whole of the night, and which were now ſeen compoſed of land bags and the bodies of their dead being built in with them, their bayonets only being viſible above them. Haſſan Bey's troops were in the boats, though as yet but half way on ſhore.—This was a moſt critical point of the conteſt; and an effort was neceſſary to preſerve the place for a ſhort time till their arrival.

I accordingly landed the boats at the Mole,

Mole, and took the crews up to the breach armed with pikes. The enthuſiaſtic gratitude of the Turks, men, women, and children, at ſight of ſuch a reinforcement, at ſuch a time, is not to be deſcribed.

Many fugitives returned with us to the breach, which we found defended by a few brave Turks, whoſe moſt deſtructive miſſile weapons were heavy ſtones, which, ſtriking the aſſailants on the head, overthrew the foremoſt down the ſlope, and impeded the progreſs of the reſt. A ſucceſſion, however, aſcended on the aſſault, the heap of ruins between the two parties ſerving as a breaſt work for both, the muzzles of their muſquets touching, and the ſpear-heads of the ſtandards locked. Gezzar Pacha, hearing the Engliſh were on the breach, quitted his ſtation, where, according to the antient Turkiſh cuſtom, he was ſitting to reward ſuch as ſhould bring him the heads of the enemy, and diſtributing muſquet cartridges with his own hands.—The energetic old man coming behind us, pulled us down with violence, ſaying, if any harm happened to his Engliſh friends, all was loſt. This amicable conteſt as to who ſhould defend the breach, occaſioned a ruſh of Turks to the ſpot, and thus time was gained for the arrival of the firſt body of Haſſan Bey's troops. I had now to combat the Pacha's repugnance to admitting any troops but his Albanians into the garden of his Seraglio, become a very important poſt as occupying the Terreplein of the rampart. There was not above two hundred of the original thouſand Albanians left alive. This was no time for debate, and I overruled his objections by introducing the *Gheſſir* regiment of one thouſand men armed with bayonets, diſciplined after the European method under Sultan Selim's own eye, and placed by his Imperial Majeſty's expreſs commands at my diſpoſal. The garriſon, animated by the appearance of ſuch a reinforcement, was now all on foot, and there being conſequently enough to defend the breach, I propoſed to the Pacha to get rid of the object of his jealouſy, by opening his gates to let them ſally and take the aſſailants in flank: he readily complied, and I gave directions to the Colonel to get poſſeſſion of the enemies third parallel or neareſt trench, and there fortify himſelf by ſhifting the parapet outwards. This order being clearly underſtood, the gates were opened, and the Turks ruſhed out, but they were not equal to ſuch a movement, and were driven back to the town with loſs. Mr Bray, however, as uſual, protected the town-gate efficaciouſly with grape from the ſixty-eight pounders. The ſortie had this good effect, that it obliged the enemy to expoſe themſelves above their parapets, ſo that our flanking fire brought down numbers of them, and drew their force from the breach, ſo that the ſmall number remaining on the lodgement were killed or diſperſed by our few remaining hand granades thrown by Mr Savage, Midſhipman of the Theſeus. The enemy began a new breach by an inceſſant fire directed to the ſouthward of the lodgement, every ſhot knocking down whole ſheets of a wall much leſs ſolid than that of the tower on which they had expended ſo much time and ammunition.

The groupe of Generals and Aids-du-Camp which the ſhells from the ſixty-eight pounders had frequently diſperſed, was now re-aſſembled on Richard Cœur de Lion's Mount. Buonaparte was diſtinguiſhable in the centre of a ſemicircle; his geſticulations indicated a renewal of attack, and his diſpatching an Aid-du-Camp to the camp ſhowed that he waited only for a reinforcement. I gave directions for Haſſan Bey's ſhips to take their ſtation in the ſhoal water to the ſouthward, and made the Tigre's ſignal to weigh, and join the Theſeus to the northward. A little before ſunſet, a maſſive column appeared advancing to the breach with a ſolemn ſtep. The Pacha's idea was not to defend the breach this time, but rather to let a certain number of the enemy in, and then cloſe with them, according to the Turkiſh mode of war. The column thus mounted the breach unmoleſted, and deſcended from the rampart into the Pacha's garden, where, in a very few minutes, the braveſt and moſt advanced amongſt them lay headleſs corpſes, the ſabre, with the addition of a dagger in the other hand, proving more than a match for the bayonet; the reſt retreated precipitately; and the Commanding Officer, who was ſeen manfully encouraging his men to mount the breach, and who we have ſince learnt to be General Laſné, was carried off, wounded by a muſquet ſhot. General Rombaud was killed. Much confuſion aroſe in the town from the actual entry of the enemy, it having been impoſſible, nay impolitic, to give previous information to every body of the mode of defence adopted, leſt the enemy ſhould come to a knowledge of it by means of their numerous emiſſaries.

The Engliſh uniform, which had hitherto ſerved as a rallying point for the old garriſon wherever it appeared, was now in the duſk miſtaken for French, the newly arrived Turks not diſtinguiſhing between one hat and another in the crowd, and thus many a ſevere blow of a ſabre, was parried

by

by our Officers, among which Colonel Douglas, Mr Ives, and Mr Jones had nearly loft their lives, as they were forcing their way through a torrent of fugitives. Calm was reftored by the Pacha's exertions, aided by Mr Trotte, juft arrived with Haffan Bey, and thus the conteft of twenty-five hours ended, both parties being fo fatigued as to be unable to move.

Buonaparte will no doubt renew the attack, the breach being, as above defcribed, perfectly practicable for fifty men abreaft; indeed the town is not, nor ever has been, defencible according to the rules of art, but according to every rule it muft and fhall be defended; not that it is in itfelf worth defending, but we feel it is by this breach Buonaparte means to march to further conquefts. 'Tis on the iffue of this conflict that depends the opinion of the multitude of fpectators on the furrounding hills, who wait only to fee how it ends to join the victor, and with fuch a reinforcement for the execution of his known projects, Conftantinople and even Vienna muft feel the fhock.

Be aflured, my Lord, the magnitude of our obligations does but encreafe the energy of our efforts in the attempt to difcharge our duty, and though we may, and probably fhall be overpowed, I can venture to fay that the French army will be fo much further weakened before it prevails, as to be little able to profit by its dear bought victory. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Rear-Admiral Lord Nelfon.

Tigre, at anchor off Jaffa,
May 30, 1799.

My Lord,

The providence of Almighty God has been wonderfully manifefted in the defeat and precipitate retreat of the French army, the means we had of oppofing its gigantic efforts againft us being totally inadequate of themfelves to the production of fuch a refult. The meafure of their iniquities feem to have been filled by the maffacre of the Turkifh prifoners at Jaffa in cool blood three days after their capture; and the plain of Nazareth has been the boundary of Buonaparte's extraordinary career.

He raifed the fiege of Acre on the 20th May, leaving all his heavy artillery behind him, either burned or thrown into the fea, where however it is vifible, and can eafily be weighed. The circumftances which led to this event, fubfequent to my laft difpatch of the 9th inftant, are as follows:

Conceiving that the ideas of the Syrians as to the fuppofed irrefiftable prowefs of thefe invaders muft be changed fince they had witneffed the checks which the befieging army daily met with in their operations before the town of Acre, I wrote a circular letter to the Princes and Chiefs of the Chriftians of Mount Lebanon, and alfo to the Sheiks of the Drufes, recalling them to a fenfe of their duty, and engaging them to cut off the fupplies from the French camp. I fent them at the time a copy of Buonaparte's impious proclamation, in which he boafts of having overthrown all Chriftian eftablifhments, accompanied by a fuitable exhortation, calling upon them to chufe between the friendfhip of a Chriftian Knight and that of an unprincipled renegado. This letter had all the effect that I could defire. They immediately fent me two Ambaffadors, profeffing not only friendfhip, but obedience; afluring me that in proof of the letter they had fent out parties to arreft fuch of the Mountaineers as fhould be found carrying wine and gunpowder to the French camp, and placing eighty prifoners of this defcription at my difpofal. I had thus the fatisfaction to find Buonaparte's career further northward effectually ftopped by a warlike people inhabiting an impenetrable country. General Kleber's divifion had been fent eaftward towards the fords of the Jordan, to oppofe the Damafcus army; it was recalled from thence to take its turn in the daily efforts to mount the breach at Acre, in which every other divifion in fucceffion had failed, with the lofs of their braveft men, and above three fourths of their officers. It feems that much was hoped from this divifion, as it had by its firmnefs and the fteady front it oppofed in the form of a hollow fquare, kept upwards of ten thoufand men in check during a whole day in a plain between Nazareth and Mount Tabor, till Buonaparte came with his horfe-artillery and extricated thefe troops, difperfing the multitude of irregular cavalry, by which they were compofedly furrounded.

The Turkifh Chriftick regiment having been cenfured for the ill fuccefs of their fally, and their unfteadinefs in the attack of the garden, made a frefh fally the next night, Soliman Aga, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, being determined to retrieve the honour of the regiment by the punctual execution of the orders I had given him to make himfelf maffer of the enemy's third parallel, and this he did moft effectually; but the impetuofity of a few carried them on to the fecond trench, where they loft fome of their ftandards, though they fpiked four guns before their retreat. Kleber's divifion, inftead of mounting the breach according

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to Buonaparte's intention, was thus obliged to ſpend its time and its ſtrength in recovering theſe works, in which it ſucceeded after a conflict of three hours, leaving every thing in *ſtatu quo* except the loſs of men, which was very conſiderable on both ſides. After this failure the French grenadiers abſolutely refuſed to mount the breach any more over the putrid bodies of their unburied companions, ſacrificed in former attacks by Buonaparte's impatience and precipitation, which led him to commit ſuch palpable errors as even ſeamen could take advantage of. He ſeemed to have no principle of action but that of preſſing forward, and appeared to ſtick at nothing to obtain the object of his ambition, although it muſt be evident to every body elſe that even if he ſucceeded to take the town, the fire of the ſhipping muſt drive him out of it again in a ſhort time; however, the knowledge the garriſon had of the inhuman maſſacre at Jaffa, rendered them deſperate in their perſonal defence. Two attempts to aſſaſſinate me in the town having failed, recourſe was had to a moſt flagrant breach of every law of honour and war. A flag of truce was ſent into the town by the hand of an Arab Derviſe with a letter to the Pacha, propoſing a ceſſation of arms for the purpoſe of burying the dead bodies, the ſtench from which became intolerable, and threatened the exiſtence of every one of us on both ſides, many having died delirious within a few hours after being ſeized with the firſt ſymptoms of infection. It was natural that we ſhould conſequently be off our guard during the conference. While the anſwer was under conſideration, a volley of ſhot and ſhells on a ſudden announced an aſſault, which, however, the garriſon was ready to receive, and the aſſailants only contributed to increaſe the number of the dead bodies in queſtion, to the eternal diſgrace of the General, who thus diſloyally ſacrificed them. I ſaved the life of the Arab from the effect of the Turks, and took him off to the Tigre with me, from whence I ſent him back to the General, with a meſſage, which made the army aſhamed of having been expoſed to ſuch a merited reproof. Subordination was now at an end, and all hopes of ſucceſs having vaniſhed, the enemy had no alternative left but a precipitate retreat, which was put in execution in the night between the 20th and 21ſt inſtant. I had above ſaid, that the battering train of artillery (except the carriages, which were brunt) is now in our hands, amounting to twenty-three pieces. The howitzers and medium twelve-pounders, originally conveyed by land with much difficulty, and ſucceſsfully employed to make the firſt breach, were embarked in the country veſſels at Jaffa, to be conveyed coaſtwiſe, together with the worſt among two thouſand wounded, which embaraſſed the march of the army. This operation was to be expected; I took care, therefore, to be between Jaffa and Damietta before the French army could get as far as the former place. The veſſels being hurried to ſea, without ſeamen to navigate them, and the wounded being in want of every neceſſary, even water and proviſions, they ſteered ſtraight to his Majeſty's ſhips, in full confidence of receiving the ſuccours of humanity, in which they were not diſappointed. I have ſent them on to Damietta, where they will receive ſuch further aid as their ſituation requires, and which it was out of my power to give to ſo many. Their expreſſions of gratitude to us were ſo mingled with execrations on the name of their General, who had, as they ſaid, thus expoſed them to peril, rather than fairly and honourably renew the intercourſe with the Engliſh, which he had broken off by a falſe and malicious aſſertion, that I had intentionally expoſed the former priſoners to the infection of the plague. To the honour of the French army be it ſaid, this aſſertion was not believed by them, and it thus recoiled on its author. The intention of it was evidently to do away the effect which the proclamation of the Porte began to make on the ſoldiers, whoſe eager hands were held above the parapet of their works to receive them when thrown from the breach. He cannot plead miſinformation as his excuſe, his Aid-de-Camp Mr Lallemand having had free intercourſe with theſe priſoners on board the Tigre when he came to treat about them; and having been, ordered, though too late, not to repeat their expreſſions of contentment at the proſpect of going home. It was evident to both ſides, that when a General had recourſe to ſuch a ſhallow, and at the ſame time to ſuch a mean artifice as a malicious falſehood, all better reſources were at an end, and the defection in his army was conſequently increaſed to the higheſt pitch. The utmoſt diſorder has been manifeſted in the retreat, and the whole tract between Acre and Gaza is ſtrewed with the dead bodies of thoſe who have ſunk under fatigue, of the effect of ſlight wounds; ſuch as could walk, unfortunately for them, not having been embarked. The rowing gun-boats annoyed the van column of the retreating enemy in its march along the breach, and the Arabs harraſſed its rear when it turned inland to avoid their fire. We obſerved the ſmoke of muſquetry behind the ſand hills from

the attack of a party of them, which came down from our boats and touched our flag with every token of union and reſpect. Iſmael Pacha, Governor of Jeruſalem, to whom notice was ſent of Buonaparte's preparation for retreat, having entered this town by land at the ſame time that we brought our guns to bear on it by ſea, a ſtop was put to the maſſacre and pillage already begun by the Nabluſians. The Engliſh flag rehoiſted on the Conſul's houſe (under which the Pacha met me) ſerves as an aſylum for all religious and every deſcription of the ſurviving inhabitants. The heaps of unburied Frenchmen lying on the bodies of thoſe whom they maſſacred two months ago, afford another proof of divine juſtice, which has cauſed theſe murderers to periſh by the infection ariſing from their own attrocious act. Seven poor wretches are left alive in the hoſpital, where they are protected, and ſhall be taken care of. We have a moſt dangerous and painful duty in diſembarking here to protect the inhabitants, but it has been effectually done; and Iſmael Pacha deſerves every credit for his humane exertions and cordial cooperation to that effect. Two thouſand cavalry are juſt diſpatched to haraſs the French rear, and I am in hopes to overtake their van in time to profit by their diſorder; but this will depend on the aſſembling of ſufficient force, and on the exertions of which I am not abſolutely maſter, though I do my utmoſt to give the neceſſary impulſe and a right direction. I have every confidence that the officers and men of the three ſhips under my orders, who, in the face of a moſt formidable enemy, hath fortified a town that had not a ſingle heavy gun mounted on the land ſide, and who have carried on all intercourſe by boats under a conſtant fire of muſketry and grape, will be able efficaciouſly to aſſiſt the army in its future operations. This letter will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Lieutenant Canes, firſt of the Tigre, whom I had judged worthy to command the Theſeus, as Captain, ever ſince the death of my much lamented friend and coadjutor Captain Miller. I have taken Lieutenant England firſt of that ſhip, to my aſſiſtance in the Tigre, by whoſe exertions, and thoſe of Lieutenant Summers and Mr Aitkinſon, together with the bravery of the reſt of the officers and men, that ſhip was ſaved, though on fire in five places at once, from a depoſit of French ſhells burſting on board her.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

To the Hon. Lord Nelſon, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Defeat of Tippoo Saib.

Madras Gazette Extraordinary.

May 5. 1799.

The following copy of letter from Lieut. General Harris to the Right Hon. te Governor General, dated Seringapatam, 7th May 1799, is publiſhed by his Lordſhip's authority.

MY LORD,

On the 4th inſt. I had the honour to addreſs to your Lordſhip a haſty note, containing in few words the ſum of our ſucceſs, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had, on the evening of the 3d inſtant, ſo much deſtroyed the walls againſt which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for aſſaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable.

The troops intended to be employed were ſtationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the aſſault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time beſt calculated to enſure ſucceſs, as the enemy would then be leaſt prepared to oppoſe us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans taken from thoſe regiments neceſſarily left to guard our camps, and our out-poſts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier ſepoys taken from the troops of the three Preſidencies, with 200 of his Highneſs the Nizam's troops, formed the party for the aſſault, accompanied by 100 of the artillery, and the corps of pioneers, ſupported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the regiment De Meuron, and four battalions of Madras ſepoys. Col. Sherbrooke, and Lieut.-Cols. Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the ſeveral flank corps; and Major-Gen. Baird was entruſted with the direction of this important ſervice.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, croſſed the rocky bed of the Cavary under an extremely heavy fire, paſſed the glacis and ditch, and aſcended the breaches in the *fauſſe braye* and rampart of the fort, ſurmounting in the moſt gallant manner every obſtacle which the difficulty of the paſſage, and the reſiſtance of the enemy preſented to oppoſe their progreſs. Major-General Baird had divided his force for the purpoſe of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One diviſion was com-

manded

manded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant-Colonel Dunlop: The latter was disabled in the breach, but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo, for some time after all firing had ceased from the works: Two of his sons were there, who on the assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace.

It was soon after reported that Tippoo Sultan had fallen. Syed Saheb, Meer Sadue, Syed, Gofar, and many other of his chiefs were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants and their property, in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The princes were removed to camp. It appeared to Major-General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Sultan, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of slain, and soon after placed in the palace. The corps was the next day recognised by the family, and interred, with the honours due to his rank, in the mausoleum of his father.

The strength of the fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands.—Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in orders, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to be much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the first inst. Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our outposts, demanding protection. Kerim Saheb, the brother of Tippoo, had before fought refuge with Meer Allum Beluader. A. Cowl Nameh was yesterday dispached to Futteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers. Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan have also been summoned to Seringapatam; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the vakeel's from Tippoo Sultan to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, to ask my orders for 4000 horse now under his command. Ali Reza was commissioned to declare that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

Monsieur Chapue, and most of the French, are prisoners: They have commissions from the French Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE HARRIS.

KILLED. Europeans, 70 Natives, 13
WOUNDED. Europeans, 263 Natives, 34
MISSING. Europeans, 4 Natives, 2.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies.
Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d.
Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergrast, Hill and Schaw, of the 74th.
Captain Cormick, of the Pioneers.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th.
Lieut.-Col. Dunlop, and Lieut.-Laurence, of the 77th.
Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment.
Captain Lardy, and Lieutenant Matthey, of the Meuron regiment, flank companies.
Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, serving with the 12th.
Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Antil and Guthrie, of the 73d.
Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Prescott of the Artillery.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIES.

In our last we noticed the march of the British forces under Lieutenant-General Harris, towards Seringapatam. They arrived there on the 5th March last, and after a comparatively feeble resistance, have made themselves masters of that capital. In this conflict Tippoo was killed and two of his sons taken prisoners, and another has surrendered himself. This is surely a very important conquest for this country. It is thought that the former king of Mysore, who had been dethroned by Hyder Alley, and was detained in prison by his son Tippo Saib, will be restored to the sovereignty.

For particulars ſee London Gazette, p. 646.

RUSSIA.

Upon the 16th of July, the Emperor of Ruſſia declared war againſt Spain. This declaration ſtates, that he and his allies have reſolved to overthrow the lawleſs government now ruling in France, and that they have therefore riſen againſt it with all their force;—that the Almighty had bleſſed their arms with ſucceſs!—that among the ſmall number of European powers which appear to be attached to the French government, but in fact only afraid of the vengeance of that government, the outcaſt of God, ſtruggling with the laſt agonies of diſſolution, Spain has, more than all the reſt, ſhewn her fear or attachment to France, not only by giving actual ſuccours, but by an armament;—that he had in vain made uſe of all his reſources to open to that power the real path to honour and glory, by combining with him, but ſhe refuſed;—that Ruſſia was therefore under the neceſſity of ſending back the Spaniſh Charge d'affaires at her court, but had ſince received information that Spain had given orders for the Ruſſian Charge d'affaires to quit her dominions;—laſtly, that this was deemed an inſult upon the Imperial dignity, and that the Emperor of Ruſſia therefore declared war againſt Spain.

HOLLAND.

The ſucceſs of the invaſion of Holland by the Engliſh and Ruſſian troops, is fully detailed under the head of London Gazette, page 627, &c.

PRUSSIA.

It would appear, that the attempts of the Britiſh Court, as well as thoſe of the Cabinet of Peterſburgh, have failed to excite his Pruſſian Majeſty to take a deciſive part againſt France, and join the coalition; and Mr Thomas Grenville and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador have left Berlin.

FRANCE.

The late proceedings of the Directory and Legiſlative Aſſemblies have been intereſting. The former, on the 3d of September, iſſued a long addreſs to the French people, pointing out to them the dangers by which the Republic is threatened. On the 3d of September alſo they ſent a long and unprincipled meſſage to the Councils, enumerating the miſchiefs produced by certain journals; ſome Royaliſt, ſuch as the *Quotidienne*; and others Terroriſt, ſuch as the *Journal des Hommes libres*. Theſe journals the Directory had tyrannically ſuppreſſed, with thirty others, ſince they conſidered them as exciting inſurrection and favouring the cauſe of the Coalition. This abominable meſſage was accompanied by a report from the miniſter of police in the ſame illegal ſtyle. Baiot expreſſed his indignation at the principles and intentions which could have dictated ſuch a meſſage. The Directory, he thought, were deſirous of renewing the moſt violent ſyſtem of tyranny; and, if the legiſlature did not proteſt againſt it, the country would be oppreſſed: "If there be no longer any liberty among the legiſlative body, or the citizens (ſaid he), the people ought to take arms and ſave themſelves; (here was a cry of *Order* to the *Abbey*) the object of the Directors of our calamities is to force us into a ſituation which will produce the diſſolution of the legiſlative body and the government."

The meſſage was ordered to be printed, and the Commiſſioners ordered to make their report on it in three days.

According to the accounts publiſhed by the Directory, an army of Royaliſts was deſtroyed on the 20th of Auguſt, by the Republican columns at Montrejean. One thouſand rebels were killed, three hundred drowned in the Garonne, and one thouſand two hundred made priſoners. Count Paulo, their chief, was drowned.

ITALY.

Beſides the very important victories obtained by the allied armies, as given under the head of Gazettes, page 637, ſeveral other ſubordinate movements have taken place. General Souchet from his head quarters at Cornigliano, on the 27th of Auguſt, ſtated that the force of the Allies, conſiſting of 5000 men, part of whom belonged to the army that beſieged Mantua, made a movement on the eaſtern ſide of the river

river, with a design to attack the front of the division commanded by General Miollis at Ricco. Moreau, who had foreseen their intention, repaired thither himself. The attack of the Allies was covered by an English frigate, which was stationed near Ricco; but the arrival of General Watrin defeated their projects. The next day the French attacked them, when sixty of them were killed and 500 taken prisoners.

General Championet, from his headquarters at Embrune, on the 30th of August, stated that the army of the Alps, in the vallies of Piedmont, had gained considerable advantage over the Allies. The French troops advanced on the 26th, in three columns, and attacked the position of Villaret, which was defended by two redoubts and 4000 men. After an obstinate engagement of five hours the position was carried, and the Austrians pursued to the gates of Pignerol, and Suza, the commander of which was killed.

General Lecourbe also informed General Massena, by a letter from Altorf, August 17th, that, after several engagements, he had made himself master of Grimsel, of Furca, of the sources of the Rhone, of Gothard, and of the canton of Schwitz. After giving a long detail of the action, he concludes with, "You see that the effect of my three days fighting has been three thousand five hundred prisoners, fifty officers, and ten pieces of cannon."

After an indisposition of several days, the Pope expired at Valence, on the 29th of August, in his 82d year. He was elected Pope, February 15th 1775.

SWITZERLAND.

Since the above events in Italy, a material change has taken place in the operations of the Imperial army in Switzerland, which may lead to consequences of the greatest importance. The Archduke has been compelled to abandon his position near Zurich, and to proceed with the greatest part of his army towards Swabia. This movement was rendered necessary, in consequence of the Austrian General Szetary having been compelled to retreat before the French army which lately crossed the Rhine at Manheim.

LONDON.

In our last we noticed the sailing of the British forces from the Downs, upon an expedition against the Batavian Republic, for the purpose of reinstating the Stadtholder, and the old and lawful constitution of the seven United Provinces. On account of the boisterous weather which immediately succeeded their departure, the public mind was held in great anxiety for their safety during about twenty days; but on the 2d of September this suspense was removed by the arrival of public dispatches. For the subsequent proceedings see London Gazette, p. 627, &c.

Sept. 3. The public attention has been turned chiefly this month to the fate of Holland. Another battle has, before now, in all probability, taken place, from the event of which it will more decidedly appear what the general sentiments of the Batavian people are, which will, no doubt, go far in determining the future operations of our armies in that quarter.

On the 24th Parliament met. In his Majesty's most gracious address from the throne, three objects were more particularly pointed out, viz. a bill to enable the militia to extend their services; the prosecution of the Irish Union; and a supply of money. The parliamentary proceedings are unavoidably delayed for want of room.

The city of London have presented a loyal congratulatory address to his Majesty on the late victories.

EDINBURGH.

Melancholy accounts have been received from the North of the damage done by the flood of the 31st ult. The bridge of Whitestone, over the water of Feugh, was carried off; and from several acres of the adjoining farm the very soil was washed away, leaving nothing but bare gravel and stones. The bridge lately built at Ballater shared the same fate, nothing remaining but the spring of one of the side arches; and also the beautiful bridge over the Dee, near Pananich Wells. The miller's house at Newmill, together with his byre, cattle, and all his effects, were carried away, nothing

nothing being saved but the lives of the family. The overflowing of the Dovern laid under water the whole of the low grounds surrounding Duff House, and being met by the influx of the tide, inundated a considerable portion of the lower part of the town of Banff to a great depth. Happily no lives were lost. The waters of the rivers and burns rose so unexpectedly, that the damage done on their banks is incalculable. The forest of Birse has suffered considerably, and the inhabitants have lost a great deal of grain.

Aug. 30. the Silver Club, given by the city of Edinburgh to the Honourable Company of Golfers, was won by John Gray, Esq; writer to the signet.

Sept. 7. The important news of the surrender of the Dutch fleet, &c. was received here yesterday with the greatest satisfaction. The flag was displayed, and the great guns fired from the Castle and the battery at Leith in the forenoon. About half past one, the whole brigade of Volunteers belonging to the city paraded in St Andrew's square and Queen-street. They marched in subdivisions along the bridges, down the Meadow Walk, and to Bruntsfield Links; where the whole line fired three volleys in the air, after which three cheers were given. In the evening the great bells were rung, and there was a general illumination.

Accounts have been published in the newspapers of similar rejoicings in every quarter of the country on receiving the above joyful tidings.

13. The convenery of Edinburgh met this day, and unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Mr Secretary Dundas for his many and essential services done to the city.

26. On Sunday night Mr Haldane preached a sermon in the Circus, for the benefit of the Highland weavers. The collection amounted to nearly 30l.

MONSIEUR.

Before his Royal highness left Edinburgh, he transmitted the following letter (of which we shall only give the translation) to the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Magistrates:—

Edinburgh, August 5. 1799.

Gentlemen, Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the King my brother making it requisite that I should leave this city, where, during my residence, I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard, I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respectable Magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of his Britannic Majesty. I hope I shall one day have it in my power to make known, in happier moments, my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiments with which you have inspired me; the sincere assurance of which time only permits me to offer you at present.

CHARLES PHILLIPE.

To the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

July 18. *William Wilson*, accused of seducing seamen from his Majesty's service; the Jury returned their verdict on Monday, unanimously finding the libel *proven*. The pannel was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

In the trial of *John Armour*, accused of assisting prisoners of war to escape from the Castle, the Jury, all in one voice, found the libel *proven*; but on account of the pannel's youth, they humbly recommended to the Court to be as lenient in their sentence as the nature of the offence would admit.

The Court, after delivering their opinion, sentenced the pannel to four months imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for two years, under the penalty of 200l.

19. This day came on the trial of *Alexander Macdonald*, coal-driver, who was indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate for the crime of murder, or at least culpable homicide. The indictment narrates, that on the 16th March last, the said Alexander Macdonald having brought a cart of coals to the head of the Canongate, applied to a porter to carry the coals to a neighbouring house: That the porter having declined to give his services, the late deceased George Sydserf of Parkside, also a coal-driver, applied to the porter, who agreed to give his assistance: That the said Alexander

Macdonald taking offence at the preference given by the porter, a quarrel enſued between him and the defunct, in the courſe of which the ſaid Alexander Macdonald did with his fiſt, or with ſome weapon, to the public proſecutor unknown, wickedly and feloniouſly ſtrike the ſaid George Sydſerf one or more violent blows, of which he died almoſt immediately.

The pannel reſted his defence, 1ſt, on the impoſſibility of the blow given with his hand being the cauſe either of the death of Sydſerf, or even of his fall; 2dly, that what he did was in ſelf-defence; 3dly, the death was accidental.

The remarkable circumſtance that occurred on this trial was, that the body of the deceaſed having been diſſected by warrant of the Magiſtrates, no ſymptoms of external or internal injury was diſcovered, other than ſome extravaſated blood in the ventricles of the brain; whereas it was clearly proved, that the blow had been received by the deceaſed upon the breaſt. Two eminent ſurgeons gave evidence that the blow was not the probable cauſe of death; and in other reſpects, too, the caſe of the pannel was attended with favourable circumſtances.

The Jury returned a verdict, unanimouſly finding the pannel *not guilty*; and he was abſoilzied from the bar.

28. This day came on the trial of *Patrick Anderſon*, officer of Exciſe in the pariſh of Cruden, and county of Aberdeen, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate for murder; he having, on the 16th of December laſt, in a ſcuffle with John Kennedy, and Philip Kennedy his brother, wickedly and feloniouſly ſtabbed and cut the ſaid Philip Kennedy on the head and other parts of the body, with a ſword or cutlaſs, of which wounds he died in leſs than an hour.

The Jury returned a verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel *not guilty*. Upon which he was diſmiſſed *ſimpliciter* from the bar.

Scots appeals.

Liſt of the appeals from the Court of Seſſion, decided by the Houſe of Peers laſt Seſſion of Parliament, with their determinations generally:

1. Marſhall *v.* Marſhall, reſpecting examining two witneſſes in a caſe of adultery—*Reverſed.*

3. Herriot *v.* Maitland, reſpecting the eſtate of Ramornie—*Affirmed.*

3. Stewart *v.* M'Duff—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.

4. Paul *v.* Cadell—*Affirmed*, with 100l. coſts.

5. Crawford Howieſon *v.* Coutts, reſpecting the eſtate of Crawfordland, &c. by a death bed ſettlement—*Remitted.*

Recapitulation.

Affirmed, - -	3
Reverſed, - - -	1
Remitted, - -	1
Total	—5

There were alſo two appeals from the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, brought by the Lord Advocate and Commiſſioners of Exciſe againſt diſtillers, both of which were reverſed.

During the laſt fifteen ſeſſions of parliament, one hundred and ſeventy-eight appeals from the Court of Seſſion, have been determined in the Houſe of Lords, only twenty-ſeven of which have been totally reverſed, which reflects great honour on the Court of Seſſion, many of them having been caſes of great intricacy, dubiety and difficulty, and on which even the Judges of England were divided in opinion.

Oct. 1. The month of September has proved more unfavourable for the country than any of the preceding; and, upon the whole, the general remark ſeems to be, "That ſuch a ſeaſon, ſo far, has not appeared in the memory of man, the year 1782, perhaps, excepted." The rains have been almoſt inceſſant; we have ſcarcely had three dry days in ſucceſſion. Very little grain is, as yet, cut. The wheats are almoſt totally beaten down; and, being ripe, are beginning to ſpring in the ear: the lodged grain being kept conſtantly wet from the almoſt inceſſant rains, muſt be completely deſtroyed, and rendered unfit for the uſe of man, unleſs a very ſpeedy alteration of the weather ſhould take place. In the higher parts, a very ſmall portion of the grain is in a ſtate ſo forward as to warrant a hope that it can ripen, let the future ſeaſon be what it may. The hay crop has alſo ſuffered much, and is ill got in in many places: it is falling from 8d. to 10d. off the rick. The early potatoes have been very bad, and, unleſs dry weather follows, the crop in general will run great riſk of ſuffering from froſt; they have not been under 8d per peck. The markets have been well

well ſupplied with butchers meat, and at reaſonable rates; beſt beef 5d. mutton 4d. veal 6d. Fiſh have been ſcarce.

The report from England ſtates, that ſuch has been the prevalence of wet weather during the laſt and preſent months, that we believe but little good hay has been been made in any part of the kingdom, but eſpecially in the more northen counties. In theſe indeed the rivers have been ſo much ſwelled by the late heavy rains, that much has been carried away and completely loſt. And in regard to the corn crops, it has been probably ſtill more prejudicial; in moſt low ſituations, the grain being either completely beaten down by the continual wetneſs of the ſeaſon, or covered by the riſing of waters. Much of the wheat and other grains that have been already cut in the midland and more ſouthern diſtricts, has been got in with great difficulty, and by no means in the beſt ſtate. It is indeed apprehended that a conſiderable part muſt have been greatly injured, and ſome in all probability totally ſpoiled. All the corn crops are, however, in general full on the ground; but the great want of ſun and fine clear weather has prevented the grain in many inſtances from being ſo plump and full in the ear as it ought to be. This was the caſe with ſeveral ſamples of wheat and other ſorts of grain which we have examined in very different parts of the iſland. In a few favourable ſituations we have, however, met with very good and full ſamples of both wheat, barley, and oats, and we have little doubt, from what we have actually obſerved in the courſe of a journey of nearly three hundred miles, but that had the weather been ſuitably fine, there would have been more than a middling crop in moſt parts of the kingdom. The ſtate of the grain is at preſent ſuch, that without immediate fine weather, great quantities muſt be inevitably loſt. Some of the neceſſary operations of huſbandry have alſo been conſiderably retarded by the uncommon wetneſs of the ſeaſon. In many ſituations, ſummer fallows have remained in the ſtate they were left in July, and ſcarcely any have been properly cleaned, not even in the dryeſt ſoils. In ſome places we obſerved them quite green, being completely over-run with weeds. Much is therefore to be done before the ſeed for the next year's crop can be committed to the ground. Some grounds can hardly, we ſuppoſe, be rendered ſufficiently clear in time for ſowing.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Kilmarnock, 20 inſtant, Major Grant, of the 41ſt regiment, to Miſs Odell, daughter of the late John Odell, of Odell Lodge, Eſq.

Sept. 3. Alexander Duncan, Eſq; F.R.S. London, late from China, to Miſs Janet Scott, ſecond daughter to Patrick Scott late of Roſlie, Eſq.

— At Glaſgow, Mr John Caw, merchant in Perth, to Miſs Grace M'Call, daughter of the deceaſed Mr John M'Call, merchant.

— At Feddinch, David Glaſs, Eſq; late of Calcutta, to Miſs Lindeſay, daughter of Wm Lindeſay of Feddinch, Eſq.

9. At London, James Duff, Eſq; nephew and heir to Earl Fife, to Miſs Maria Manners, daughter of Lady Louiſa Manners.

— At Greenock, Mr David Hutcheſon, Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Renfrewſhire, to Miſs Agnes Robertſon, daughter of the deceaſed Dr John Robertſon, phyſician in Ilay.

10. Peter Brown, Eſq; of Rawflatt, to Miſs Elliot of Harwood.

16. At Baldoon, Mr Alexander Goldie, W. S. to Miſs Corſon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. Lady Bruce of Stenhouſe, a ſon.

Sept. 19. Mrs Cunningham Graham of Gartmore, a ſon.

DEATHS.

On his paſſage from Bengal to Britain, Lieutenant George Murray, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, ſon of Captain George Murray of the Royal Tain Volunteers.

June 8. At St Helena, Robert Hamilton, Eſq; late merchant in Canton, only ſurviving ſon of the late Dr Robert Hamilton of Airdrie, Profeſſor of Anatomy and Medicine in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

26. At Spaniſh town, Jamaica, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Arbuthnot, of the 67th regiment of foot.

July 20. At Quebec, Major Fergufſon Spears, of the 24th regiment.

Sept. 8. William Tod, Eſq; of Deans ſtreet, Soho, London.

Haddington, Sept. 27.

Wheat, 42s. 6d. Barley, 30s. Oats, 28s. 6d. Peaſe, 21s. Beans, 23s.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 9d. Bear-meal, 1s. 3d. Peaſe-meal, 1s. 1d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 9.	*Sept.* 26.
Bank Stock 172	170½
3 per cent. red. ſhut	64
3 per cent. conſ. 66⅝	63⅝
4 per cent. anns. ſhut	81
India Stock 206½	199
Eng. Lot. Tic. ——	15l.
Iriſh Lot. Tic. ——	——

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER 1799.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
And by the Principal Booksellers in Town and Country,
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

Paper.

The Rev. Mr Senger, of Reck in Weſtphalia, has diſcovered a new ſubſtance for making paper. It is taken from the aquatic plant, called by Linnæus, *Conferva rivularii* (Eng. Crow-ſilk), a vegetable growing very plentifully in all European rivers. The inventor having ſpent many years in making experiments and perfecting his diſcovery, is now publiſhing a circumſtantial account of it, from which it appears that the above material furniſhes as excellent paper as that obtained from rags, and at leſs expence.

Animal Electricity.

Dr Chladni, well known for his important diſcoveries relating to ſound, has lately announced ſome new facts reſpecting the animal electricity. He ſays he has aſcertained that animals, which have been ſuppoſed to have the electric fluid equally diffuſed throughout their bodies, are on the contrary liable to have it accumulated in certain parts, or that the poſitive and negative electricity, under certain circumſtances, exiſt in different parts of the ſame animal. This hitherto unaſcertained fact has alſo been recently aſſerted by Profeſſor Abildgard, ſecretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen, celebrated for his former diſcoveries in electricity. He ſays the poſitive electricity is frequent in parts affected with the *gout*, while the other parts of the body are negatively electrified; and ſuggeſts that the application of *metallic tractors* would equilibriate the ſtock of electricity, and thus probably remove the diſeaſe.

New Patent for making White Lead.

On the 18th of June Mr John Wilkinſon, of Caſtle Head, Lancaſhire, obtained a patent for a new method of making ceruſe or white-lead.

Inſtead of corroding blue lead, by vinegar, in pots, with the heat of dung or bark, Mr Wilkinſon takes litharge and grinds it exceedingly fine in ſea water, or in any other ſaline mixture; and then by repeated trituration, waſhing, and bleaching, he obtains white lead of the beſt quality. The ſaline mixture is uſed to facilitate the proceſs, and the ceruſe may be procured by levigation, waſhings, and drying by the medium of the common air, more time being allowed for the operation.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For OCTOBER 1799.

ACCOUNT OF COUNT ALEXANDER SUWOROW RYMNIKSKI.

FIELD MARSHALL GENERAL IN THE SERVICE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

THE family of this able, experienced, and fortunate warrior, was originally from Sweden, and of a noble defcent. The firft of his name fettled in Ruffia the latter end of the laft century; and having engaged in the wars againft the Tartars and the Poles, was rewarded by the Czars of that period with lands and peafants.

Baffil Suworow, the father of the Field Marfhal, was godfon of Peter the firft. He was held in high eftimation for his political knowledge, as well as extenfive erudition; and enjoyed at his death the twofold rank of General and Senator.

Alexander Baffilowitch Suworow, the hero now under our confideration, was born in the year 1730. His father had deftined him to the robe; but his earlier inclinations impelled him to the profeffion of a foldier; and the fame fpirit has conducted him through a long and unrivalled career of glory, to attain the diftinguifhed rank of Field Marfhal, and after having conquered for his Country, to conquer for Europe.

It is the cuftom for the fons of perfons of diftinction in Ruffia to be enrolled in the army at a very early age; fometimes within a year after their birth. But the young Suworow had attained twelve years before his name was, fortunately for his country, inferibed on the military roll of the Ruffian Army. He remained, however, at home for a few years, in order to complete his education under the fuperintendance of a father who was fo well qualified to conduct it. It has been obferved, that Cornelius Nepos was his favourite Claffic; and he read with great avidity and attention the hiftories of Turrenne and Montecuculi: but Cæfar and Charles the Twelfth were the heroes whom he moft admired, and whofe activity and courage became the favourite objects of his imitation. Hiftory and Philofophy had great attractions for him, he ftudied the firft in Rollin and Hubner, and the fecond in Wolf and Liebnitz.

In 1742 he was enrolled as a fufileer in the guards of Semonow. In 1747 he ferved as a Corporal; two years after he obtained fome farther advancement, which was foon followed by his promotion to the rank of Serjeant. During this period he was employed as a courier in Poland and Germany. In 1754 he quitted the Guards with the brevet of Lieutenant of the Army. In 1756 he had the conduct of the proviſions; was afterwards Lieutenant to the Auditor General; and appointed by him to the command of Memel with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He made his firft campaign in the feven years war againft the Pruffians in 1759, and entered upon actual fervice under Prince Wolgorfki. He

marched againſt the Pruſſians with the rank of Firſt Major; and was at the battle of Kinnerſdorf, and at the taking of Berlin. He this campaign ſignalized himſelf by many acts of valour, until the year 1762, when a truce was made between Pruſſia and Ruſſia, which was followed by a peace. Although he was attached to the Infantry ſervice, Count Romanſow preſented him at the general promotion as Colonel of Cavalry, from his ſuperior knowledge in that department of the army; but there were certain obſtacles which cauſed that line of promotion to be abandoned. Soon after, the Count Panin, who commanded in Pomerania, ſent him to Peterſburgh with an account of the return of the troops. On this occaſion he gave him a ſpecial letter of recommendation to the Empreſs, who preſented him a colonel's commiſſion, written with her own hand.

In Auguſt 1762 he was appointed Colonel of the Regiment of Infantry of Aſtrachan, which was in garriſon at Peterſburgh; and when the ceremonial of her coronation called the Empreſs to Moſcow, ſhe ordered him to remain at Peterſburgh, where ſhe charged him with the execution of ſome very important commiſſions. After her return, his regiment was ſent to diſtant ſervice, and was replaced by the Infantry of Suſdal, conſiſting of more than a thouſand men, of which he received the command in 1763. In autumn of the following year he went into garriſon at Ladoga. In 1768 he was advanced to the rank of Brigadier; and as the war was juſt commenced againſt the confederates of Poland, he was ordered to repair with all ſpeed to the frontiers of that kingdom in the courſe of November, and in the moſt unfavourable ſeaſon of the year. During the winter he was continually engaged in improving his regiment in their manœuvres, and habituating them to every action that would be required, and every circumſtance that might happen in a ſtate of actual ſervice.

In the following ſummer of 1769 theſe troops were ſtationed on the frontiers of Poland, from whence they were ſent to Warſaw, a march of eighty German miles, which he completed in twelve days. He overcame Kotelpowſki, near Warſaw, and defeated and diſperſed the troops commanded by the two Pulawſkis. He afterwards took up his quarters at Lubnin; and the Ruſſian army in Poland requiring the eſtabliſhment of four major generals, he was advanced to that rank on the 1ſt of January 1770.

In the middle of the ſummer, when Colonel Meſchinſki had gained a reinforcement, our General gained a ſecond victory over him; and in the autumn of the ſame year he attempted an operation on the Viſtula, but from the rapidity of the current he miſſed the pontoon in leaping from the bank, and falling into the river, was in great danger of being drowned. After many fruitleſs attempts to ſave him, a grenadier at length ſeized a lock of his hair, and drew him to the bank; but in getting out of the water he ſtruck his breaſt againſt a pontoon, which cauſed a violent contuſion, that threatened his life, and from which he did not recover for ſeveral months. Towards the end of the year the Empreſs ſent him the honour of St Anne.

We ſhall not detail all the various exploits of the General, it will be ſufficient to take notice of the principal of them. He afterwards fought and beat the army of the confederates under Pulawſki and Nowiſi, and the Empreſs conferred on him the order of St George of the third claſs, as a teſtimony of the ſatisfaction ſhe had received from his ſervices.

A ſecond confederation being formed in Lithuania, the General again defeated the army under Oginſki; and this victory was conſidered ſo important that the Empreſs ſent him, as

conqueror

conquerer of the Grand Marſhal, the order of Alexander, accompanied with the following diſpatch:

"To Major General de Suworow.

"In recompence for the ſervices which you have rendered to us, as well as to your country, by the entire defeat of the Count Ogiński, chief of the Lithuanians, who have revolted againſt our troops, it has pleaſed us to name you knight of our order of Alexander Newſki, whoſe decoration we ſend you to take and wear. We hope that theſe diſtinguiſhed teſtimonies of our imperial benevolence towards you will ſerve to cheriſh your zeal, and that you will conſecrate your days to the advancement of our ſervice. In that expectation, we aſſure you of the imperial eſteem of your affectionate

"CATHERINE.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 20, 1771."

In the poſthumous works of Frederic the Great we read a flattering eulogium on the ſubject of this important victory, which was obtained on the 11th of September, 1771.

The confederates ſoon after ſurpriſed Cracow, which obliged Suworow to haſten and blockade the place. After ſome time it capitulated. On this occaſion he ſhewed his magnanimity to M. Choiſi, one of the French officers, to whom he ſaid, on being offered his ſword, "I cannot receive the ſword of a gallant man in the ſervice of a king, who is the ally of my own ſovereign."

Tranquillity was ſoon after reſtored to Poland, where Suworow ſerved during four years without interruption. Independent of the numerous inferior actions and multiplied ſkirmiſhes, in which his courage was always diſplayed, and his military capacity never failed to appear; he was covered with glory by the victory of Stalowiz and the capture of Cracow; which gave the promiſe of that brilliant career that he has ſince run.

In September 1772 he was attached to the corps of General Elmpt, ordered to Finland by the way of Peterſburgh, where he arrived in the winter. In Feb. 1773, he was employed in inſpecting the frontiers of Finland, where he heard every neceſſary communication to redreſs them.

Towards the ſpring the congreſs of the Turks at Soczan ſeparated; the truce was at an end, and it appeared as if war would be rekindled. Our General now received orders to join the army in Moldavia, where he ſerved under Field Marſhal Romanzow.

The years 1773 and 1774 included the firſt Turkiſh war. In May 1773 he arrived at Jaſſy, and received a command. He then paſſed the Danube and defeated the Turks at Tonkabay. On this victory he diſpatched an account to Marſhal Romanzow, in the following terms:

"Honour and glory to God! Glory to you Romanzow! We are in poſſeſſion of Turlukay, and I am in it.

Suworow."

As a recompence for this victory the Empreſs tranſmitted to him the croſs of the order of St George. In the month of June he was attacked by a violent fever, which obliged him to go to Buchareſt for the recovery of his health.

Before he was completely recovered, he returned to the banks of the Danube; and, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant-General, commanded the ſecond diviſion of the corps de reſerve. After joining General Kamenſki, he defeated the Turks near Ruſſudgi. He then again went to Buchareſt, for the benefit of his health; and, the peace being concluded, he returned to Ruſſia.

He was then employed to quiet interior diſorders, and ſucceſsfully encountered the rebel Pugatſchew, who was at length overcome and delivered up to him. Having got him into his poſſeſſion, he enclosed him in a large cage, placed on a carriage; but afterwards removed him to a waggon, with

his ſon, a boy of twelve years of age, who inherited, and at that early period diſplayed, the turbulent qualities of his father. On their arrival at Simbirſk, a town on the Wolga, he delivered him up priſoner to Count Panin, who ordered him to be conveyed to Moſcow, where he ſuffered the puniſhment due to his crimes.

In November 1776, Suworow received a commiſſion for the Crimea, where he was preſent at the elevation of Schahid Ghiray to the dignity of Khan. At this time he was ſeized with an inflammatory fever; on his recovery from which, he rejoined his troops on the Cuban, and erected fortifications on the banks. After the departure of Count Proſorowſki, he went again to the Crimea, and received a command. In the execution of his duty, he compelled a Turkiſh flotilla to leave the port of Achtiar, and obliged the Captain Pacha to retire with a numerous fleet. By the command of the Empreſs, he brought away to Ruſſia many Greek and Armenian families. Soon afterwards, a treaty of peace was entered into between Ruſſia and the Porte, on which occaſion the Ruſſian troops retired from the Cuban and Crimea to their own country. The forts were abandoned, and the troops were reviewed and inſpected in the various camps. At Poltowa, Suworow received the command of the troops of Little Ruſſia; and the Empreſs, as a teſtimony of her approbation, gave him a ſnuff box, with her portrait ſet in diamonds. At the beginning of the winter he returned to Peterſburgh, and had the command of a ſecret expedition on the Caſpian ſea given to him. He was alſo preſented by the Empreſs with the ſtar of the order of Alexander, embelliſhed with diamonds; the ſame ſhe had worn herſelf on a habit of that order.

In March 1780 he went to Aſtracan, where he made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, and procured the moſt exact information reſpecting Perſia, in which empire ſome troubles had ariſen, and a bloody war commenced between the Khans, after the death of Nadir Schah. He reconnoitred the ſeven mouths of the Wolga, and the neighbouring coaſts of the Caſpian; but the expedition did not take place. He remained at Aſtracan ſome months, after which he received the command of the diviſion of Caſan, in which province he arrived in 1781.

For ſeveral of the following years he was employed amongſt the Tartars, and in July 1783 was honoured with the following letter from the Empreſs:

To our Lieutenant-General de Suworow.

"In the affairs confided to your care, and particularly in the commiſſion you have borne under the direction of our General Prince Potemkin, for the reunion of the various nations of the Ruſſian Empire, you have ſhewn a zeal and activity for our ſervice, which has excited our particular attention and favour. Willing to give you a public teſtimony of our approbation, we hereby grant you the Grand Croſs of St Wolodimir, of the firſt claſs, of which we ſend you the decorations. We command you to receive and wear them, according to the ſtatutes. We are affectionately

CATHERINE."

Czareſelo, July 28, 1783.

In 1786 he was named General in Chief, and quitted Peterſburg for Krementſchuck; and, on the Empreſs's journey to the Crimea, was appointed to command the corps diſtributed in the environs of Kiowie and Poltawa; and ſoon after that of Cherſon, of which Kinburn made a part. This laſt place was ſurpriſed by the Turks, but was defended by Suworow with great intrepidity. On this occaſion he received a muſket ſhot in his left arm; and in the end, after

after a long and bloody engagement, victory declared for him with great ſlaughter of the Turks, of whom not more than ſeven hundred, out of ſix thouſand men, eſcaped. In a few days after the battle, he erected redoubts of communication, which he furniſhed with ſufficient garriſons, and diſmiſſed the reſt of the troops to winter quarters. He himſelf remained at Kinburn.

His next ſervice was at the taking of Ockzakow, where he commanded the left wing of the army, and where he was dangerouſly wounded in the neck. On the 21ſt July 1789, the battle of Forhani was fought, in which Suworow, with the Prince of Cobourg, was again victor; and on the 22d of September more laurels were added to his brow by the deciſive battle at Kymnik, where the enemy loſt ten thouſand men. The taking of Bender and Belgrade were the immediate conſequences of this victory.

On this occaſion the Empreſs, truly ſenſible of his great and important ſervices, overwhelmed him with her favours. She inſtantly ſent to him, as well as to Prince Cobourg, a ſword enriched with diamonds, with a branch of laurel, bearing for its device—"To the Conqueror of the Grand Vizier." He received alſo the order of St Andrew, decorated with brilliants. Theſe preſents alone were eſtimated at ſixty thouſand rubles. In a ſhort time after he received the diploma of Count of the Empire of Ruſſia, with the title of Rymnikſki, and the order of St Andrew of the firſt claſs. He alſo was created by the Emperor of Germany, a Count of the Empire; and, by a ſingular coincidence, the two Imperial diplomas were executed by their reſpective Sovereigns at Vienna and Peterſburgh on the ſame day.

In November, Suworow received an order from Prince Potemkin to repair to Iſmailow, and take that place at all hazards. He was aware of the great danger and riſk of ſuch an enterprize, from the advanced ſeaſon of the year, and the improbability that any thing deciſive could be accompliſhed againſt ſo ſtrong a place, which the Turks regarded as impregnable. Nevertheleſs he inſtantly obeyed the command which he had received. He ſcaled the walls; and, after a bloody aſſault, of which hiſtory affords no parallel, the victory of the Ruſſians was complete, and they were abſolute maſters of the place by four o'clock P. M. on the 10th of December. The terrible defence made by ſo many thouſand Turks had the appearance of rage and fury, and even women fell upon the Ruſſian ſoldiers with poinards and other weapons. The town being taken by aſſault, the ſoldiers were permitted to plunder during three days, as had been promiſed; a ſcene which could not paſs without freſh bloodſhed, becauſe many of the Turks preferred loſing their lives to parting with their property. Our General announced his victory to Prince Potemkin by this Spartan epiſtle: "The Ruſſian colours wave on the ramparts of Iſmailow."

In this one dreadful day the Ottomans loſt, by the ſuperiority of the Ruſſian arms, though their numbers were far inferior, thirty-three thouſand men killed or dangerouſly wounded, and about ten thouſand, as well bachas and officers as ſoldiers, were taken priſoners; among whom were two hundred tartars. Six thouſand women and children, two thouſand Chriſtians of Moldavia and Armenia, and above five hundred Jews, muſt be added to the number. Among the dead were ſix Sultans, the ſeraſkier, and a Bacha of Arnauts, both with three tails; the two governors of Kilia and Akerman, a Bacha commandant, an aga of janiſſaries, and about fifty bim-bachas, topſchi-bachas, and others. Among the priſoners were

the Sultan Machſul-Gharay, the governor of Ismailow, who was a bicha of three tails, and ſeveral other bachas. The loſs on the part of the Ruſſians was 1,830 killed, and 2,500 wounded.

It is worthy of remark, that of ſo large a garriſon as that of Iſmailow, only one man eſcaped. Being ſlightly wounded, and having fallen into the Danube, he accidentally caught hold of a plank, on which he reached the oppoſite bank. It was this man that carried the Grand Vizier the firſt news of the loſs of the town.

The total value of the riches found at Iſmailow was eſtimated at ten millions of piaſtres. Suworow, who was inacceſſible to any views of private intereſt, abſtained, according to his cuſtom, from appropriating to himſelf the ſmalleſt article; he did not even take a horſe. Satisfied with the glory he had gained there, he departed from Iſmailow, as thither he arrived. In January 1791 he arrived at Peterſburgh, and in December, the ſame year, peace was concluded with the Turks.

From 1792 to 1794 no political events called forth Suworow to ſignalize himſelf by military exploits, an interval during which he enjoyed the ſweets of repoſe at Cherſon, on the utmoſt borders of the Ruſſian empire, towards Turkey; but he was ſoon after employed in the kingdom of Poland, where inſurrections, aided by French principles, began to make a rapid progreſs. His addreſs, courage, enterpriſe, and ſucceſs, in many critical ſituations and on many important occaſions, particularly in the defeat and taking of Koſciuſko, the aſſault of Praga, the entry into Warſaw, will be long held up as examples to future warriors, who will thereby learn firmneſs before victory, and moderation after it.

The career of General Suworow, the wiſdom of his meaſures, the diſtribution of his forces, the undaunted character of his operations, and the progreſſive continuance of his ſucceſſes, are dazzling proofs of the ſuperiority of his talents. But though it may be ſaid with truth, that theſe great qualities were manifeſted in all his enterpriſes, in his laſt campaign in Poland he ſeems to have ſurpaſſed himſelf. There is only to collect the events of it, to prove that a ſmall army may work wonders, when a general by the vigour of his reſolution, and the ſkill of applying the means he poſſeſſes, can give ſtability to fortune.

This illuſtrious warrior is now called to the command of the Auſtro-Ruſſian armies in Italy. He came into that country to ſave it, and he has been its ſaviour. His firſt entrance was attended by victory, and victory has marched through it. He brought his brave and hardy bands from the North, to drive back the profligate, pillaging, and blood-thirſty armies of France to their own country; and they are driven back with diſgrace and ſlaughter. They already approach its confines; and with the ſame rapid ſtep he will follow them, and with the ſame avenging ſword, we truſt, will puniſh them there.

(*To be continued.*)

JUNIUS.

A CONTROVERSY having lately ariſen, both here and in London, concerning the real author of the celebrated Letters formerly publiſhed under this ſignature, it is incumbent on the conductors of a literary journal to take ſome notice of it. We ſhall begin with extracts from the London correſpondence, and ſhall then give that which has taken place here. The former are addreſſed to the Editor of The Morning Chronicle in the following terms:

A few Facts concerning the late Hugh Boyd, the reputed author of Junius.

Mr Editor,

"The aſſertion of Mr George Chalmers, in the poſtſcript to his recent publication, 'That the late Mr Hugh Boyd was the real Author of the Letters of Junius,' having given riſe to ſome comments in The True Briton of the 16th of laſt month, and having ſince that period excited a good deal of attention in the literary circles, I think it due to the memory of Mr Boyd, to give the public one or two leading facts with regard to the ſuppoſition of his having written the Letters of Junius, and to contradict ſome expreſſions highly injurious to his character, which Mr Chalmers has thought himſelf juſtified to uſe, but which in truth and candour he will find himſelf bound to retract.

"One of Mr Boyd's neareſt relations has long thought that he was the Author of the Letters of Junius, from the following poſitive facts:

"1ſt. Towards the latter end of the year 1768, Mr Boyd, who at that period reſided in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, began to be extremely aſſiduous in collecting political information of every kind, and being in habits of confidential intimacy with the late Mr Laughlin Maclene, Secretary to Lord Shelburne, as well as with ſome other diſtinguiſhed political characters, whom it is unneceſſary to mention here, he was enabled to obtain very early and accurate intelligence of all Miniſterial proceedings.

"2d. Previous to the appearance of Junius's firſt letter on the 21ſt January, 1769, Mr Boyd was at wonderful pains in accuſtoming himſelf to diſguiſe his hand writing; and he ſucceeded ſo happily in doing ſo, that hardly any reſemblance could be traced between it and his common hand.

"3d. During the three years that Junius wrote for The Public Advertiſer, viz. from January, 1769, to January, 1772, Mr Boyd ſent letters to that paper once, twice, and ſometimes thrice, a month, ſuperſcribed in his diſguiſed hand.

"4th. Theſe letters were written with the moſt ſcrupulous ſecrecy. Mrs Boyd knew not the contents of them, though he often employed her to deliver them. And there is poſitive evidence, in contradiction to what was ſtated in The True Briton, that Mr Woodfall never heard of any ſuch letters, nor even knew that Mr Boyd had written for his paper before the year 1777, until he was requeſted, about three months ago, by Mr Boyd's friends, to point out thoſe letters that had been written for The Public Advertiſer during the three years abovementioned. The writer in The True Briton has told the public with great confidence, 'that Mr Boyd's contributions to The Public Advertiſer, during the time of Junius, are not to be held in compariſon with the productions of that admirable writer.' Where are thoſe contributions of Mr Boyd's? Mr Woodfall has honeſtly confeſſed he knows nothing of them; and I defy the writer in The True Briton, or any other man, to ſhew me any letters of Mr Boyd's in The Public Advertiſer in the ſame years with thoſe of Junius, except one to Sir Fletcher Norton, which was ſent to Woodfall in Mrs Boyd's hand-writing, and which will not be found inferior in ſtrength of elegance of diction to the moſt finiſhed production of Junius's pen.

"Theſe *facts*, together with ſome very ſtrong concurring circumſtances, will be given in detail in the new edition of Mr Boyd's Life, which will be publiſhed, along with two octavo volumes of his writings, early in the enſuing winter.

"Thus much I have thought it my duty to ſtate in this place. When the new edition of Mr Boyd's Life ſhall be publiſhed next winter, the public will be furniſhed with the moſt ample

ple means of judging whether he was in reality the celebrated Junius.

THE EDITOR OF
MR BOYD'S WORKS.

Paddington, Aug. 4, 1799."

"MR EDITOR,

"I yeſterday heard that an article had appeared in your paper of Tueſday, ſigned *The Editor of Mr Boyd's Works*, and entitled "A few facts concerning the late Hugh Boyd, the *reputed* Author of Junius." I immediately ſent for the paper and read it. I mean not to interfere in the ſmalleſt degree with the controverſy between the Editor of Mr Boyd's Works and Mr Chalmers; but I come forward in the cauſe of truth, and with a view to reſcue the public from the groſs error reſpecting the Author of Junius, into which Mr Almon firſt, and the Editor of Mr Boyd's Works and Mr Chalmers, have equally fallen, when they took upon them to aſſert, and next to attempt to prove, that the late Mr Hugh Boyd was the writer of the popular political letters, which appeared in the The Public Advertiſer between the commencement of the year 1769 and a part of the year 1772, under the ſignature of Junius.

"That Gentleman, whoever he was, wrote in The Public Advertiſer under the three diſtinct ſignatures, which conſtitute one celebrated Roman name, Lucius Junius Brutus, excluſive of, what he himſelf terms 'the auxiliary part of his correſpondence,' the letters ſigned Philo Junius. I believe I may ſafely aſſert, that every one of his letters was ſhewn to me in manuſcript by my brother previous to publication, and no one of them ever bore the appearance of being written in a diſguiſed hand.

"During the period that Junius was in the habit of correſponding with The Public Advertiſer, the late Mr Hugh Boyd was in the habit likewiſe, but not as a ſtudiouſly concealed writer; and, however Mr Boyd might diſguiſe his hand-writing (in which, by the bye, he could not eaſily deceive the acute diſcernment of a newſpaper printer's eye, although he might poſſibly eſcape the detection of others), it muſt be admitted on all hands, that he could not diſguiſe his ſtyle, and leaſt of all in that moſt extraordinary way of writing, infinitely above his own reach of literary talent. The writer in the True Briton was therefore amply juſtified in ſaying, 'that Mr Boyd's contributions to The Public Advertiſer, in the ſame years with thoſe of Junius, are not to be held in compariſon with the productions of that admirable writer.' Mr Boyd was a reſpectable man, and undoubtedly a valuable correſpondent to a certain extent to any newſpaper; but he did not poſſeſs in any thing an equal degree of that taſte in compoſition, and that command of words, which ſo evidently diſtinguiſh the letters ſigned Junius. The felicity of expreſſion and beauty of ſtyle in thoſe letters are ſo captivating, that a judicious reader who would peruſe them now (when the ſubject of each is no longer impulſive on the paſſions, but capable of calm conſideration, as a matter of hiſtorical controverſy), will often find a weak argument rendered too dazzling and ſplendid for immediate detection, by the glare of brilliant phraſeology.

"The Editor of Mr Boyd's Works aſks—'Where are thoſe contributions of Mr Boyd's that are to prove that they were not to be held in compariſon with the productions of that admirable writer (Junius)? Mr Woodfall has honeſtly confeſſed, he knows nothing of them.' Has he—When? I was preſent at the converſation, when the Editor of Mr Boyd's Works called on my brother, and queſtioned him on the ſubject at his houſe at Chelſea, and I do not recollect any ſuch confeſſion. On the contrary, I well remember that Genleman had the fulleſt aſſurances from my brother that

Mr